

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

THE WAR BUDGET.

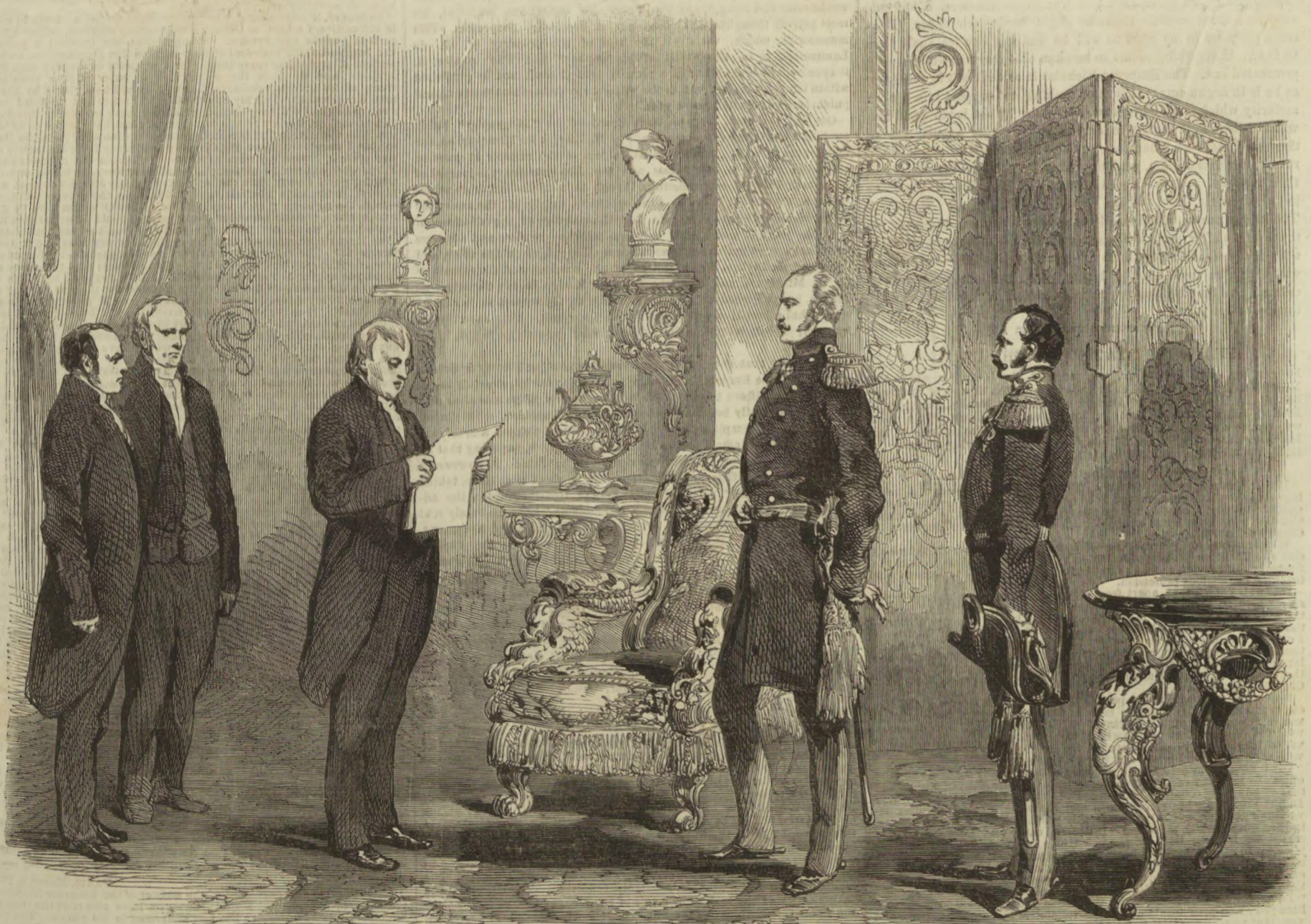
MR. GLADSTONE'S first Budget was a masterpiece of financial statesmanship. Happy is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has a surplus at his disposal. To him all things wear a smiling aspect. If he have any annoyance (and who in this sublunary sphere has not?) it proceeds solely from that most pleasant of all causes the *embarras des richesses*. He stands upon an eminence, and all men look up to him. A crowd of eager suppliants clamour at his feet. Commerce, with a thousand heads and a thousand tongues, cries out to him, "Un-tax me, and you shall be repaid a hundredfold by the increased wealth of the nation." Knowledge cries, "Give me the preference, and you shall be more than repaid by the increased intelligence and industry of multitudes now steeped in poverty and in ignorance." The difficulty is how to relieve all the sufferers at once, or how to make a selection amidst claims that are almost equally urgent, and almost equally just. Mr. Gladstone, in the Session of 1853, got over every difficulty of the kind with ease and celerity. Even when he found it necessary to re-adjust the general burdens by the extension of existing taxes to classes formerly exempt from them—as in the case of the Property and Income-tax to incomes ranging between £100 and £150 per annum, and of the Legacy duty to real estate—he managed to satisfy the public sense of justice. Those whom

he fancied it impossible to relieve had faith in his sagacity and his good intentions. They trusted on Mr. Gladstone and a future surplus, and comforted themselves with the consoling reflection that they had only to bide their time, and that justice would be done them.

Had it not been for the wrong-headedness and wickedness of the Czar, many of these glowing anticipations would have been realised. A handsome surplus would have enabled Mr. Gladstone to have repealed the Excise-duty upon paper. So wise were all the previous remissions of taxation—so wonderful was the elasticity displayed by all the great sources of revenue in face of continual reductions, and so steady was the increase of the national wealth—as tested by the Customs, the Excise, the Stamp-duties, and the Property and Income-tax—that the financial system of this country was rapidly becoming the admiration and envy of the world. Mr. Gladstone's anticipations were sufficiently sanguine for a prudent statesman; but the result exceeded them. He estimated the Income for the year 1853-54—after all his reductions should have been effected—at £52,990,000. The actual receipts have been £54,025,000, or an excess of no less than £1,035,000. Nor was this the only favourable side of the question. Whilst the Revenue exceeded the estimate, the Expenditure fell short of it by no less than £1,012,000, the two together forming a surplus of £2,047,000. Such would have been our financial

position at this moment, if we had not been forced into a war by the bad ambition of the irresponsible maniac, who, for the misfortune of mankind, has had it in his power to bring so terrible a calamity upon the civilised states of Europe.

It was Mr. Gladstone's duty, on Monday night, to produce his second Budget under these altered circumstances. We think the impression that will be produced upon the country will be as favourable as that produced by the Budget of 1853. The task was a less agreeable one, but the ability displayed in dealing with the subject was, in many respects, the greater, and the manfulness and honesty of the course recommended were all the more conspicuous. Calculating that the war expenditure of the year will require a further sum of nearly three millions, in addition to the ordinary surplus which will remain at his disposal from all the existing modes and sources of taxation, he made the comprehensive and simple proposal that the money should be provided by an increase of the Income and Property-tax to the extent of one-half, the whole addition to be levied during the first half year. In other words, the country is to be called upon to pay an Income-tax of six per cent per annum for the first half of the financial year 1854-55. If, during that interval, the war now about to commence shall be happily brought to a close, the tax will remain at three per cent for the second half-yearly period. Upon the contrary, if the war should continue, the Government reserves to itself the right of making a fresh appeal to Parliament for additional funds. Nothing can be



more satisfactory than such a project. War, under the most favourable circumstances, is a costly undertaking. The present generation is too practical and sensible in itself, and has learned too much from the sad experience of its forefathers, not to be fully aware of the fact that the most expensive of wars are those which are carried on with borrowed money. None are so extravagant as those who know that they are spending the money of other people, and that no man lives who can call them to account. Posterity, being unseen and unknown, has hitherto had no friends. The men of the present day look further ahead, and have better principles of policy. If they have not more conscience, they have at least more wisdom, than their predecessors. They feel the weight of a burden that was inconsiderately laid upon them; and, knowing such a course of proceeding to have been wrong, they will not commit a similar injustice upon those who are to come after them. Were it a life-and-death struggle in which we were engaged—a struggle in which not only the honour, but the existence, of the nation were involved, we might reasonably call upon posterity to bear a portion of the burden which secured them their independence, and was the means of transmitting to them, unimpaired, the dearly-purchased liberty of their forefathers. But no such mighty interests are at stake in the present war. We fight for our own honour and security, and for the coercion of a despot who affronts the public law of all Europe. We trust to be able to make short work with him; and the nation feels that it is right that the time should pay for the necessities of the time; and that it is not only wiser and juster in itself, but more economical, to raise within the year the sums necessary for the service of the year. As yet the burden is but a light one, and this great and wealthy nation would be well able to bear it, in so righteous a cause, even were it thrice or ten times as heavy. The readiness with which the increased taxation will be imposed by Parliament, and the cheerfulness with which it will be borne by the people, ought to strike as much terror into the councils of the Emperor Nicholas (always providing that so selfish and unscrupulous a bigot has any councils but those in his own dark breast) as an additional Baltic or Black Sea fleet would do, or as an additional army would accomplish, if safely landed in Roumelia. With all his boasted power and resources, he is at this moment a bankrupt, and can only carry on the war by the aid of a depreciated paper currency. His credit is not worth sixpence upon any Exchange in Europe; and we have yet to learn that he has the means of maintaining, for three months longer, his half-starved legions in the hostile possession of the Provinces which he has stolen, even had he no other enemy opposed to him than the outraged Turkish nation. Money, as has been repeated a thousand times, is the grand sinew of war. Without it an invading army speedily eats up the produce of the countries which it may traverse, and degenerates into a mere mob of banditti. Famine first decimates them—disease next pursues them—and the outraged populations amidst whom they have passed like a pestilence do their best to exterminate them. With gold their progress is possible; but without it the most inflated of wars must collapse, and the most mighty of Sovereigns find himself face to face with ruin and annihilation.

Financially, we enter upon the war under the most favourable auspices. It is possible that the slight burden which Mr. Gladstone proposes to lay upon us will be the only one we shall have to bear. Everything seems to betoken that the war will not be a protracted one. The Emperor Nicholas is as deficient in resources as he is in arguments. He has nothing to support him but an audacity which is only to be accounted for by the insanity of him who exhibits it. Insane monarchs are not very popular among their subjects, even when their projects are successful; but when reverses overtake them, we know what becomes of the loyalty of their people. One signal defeat in the Black Sea, or in the Baltic, and where would be the Czar Nicholas? The kingly crown would in all probability not grace his brow for three weeks after such a catastrophe. In the meantime, he bears upon his head the execrations of every Englishman—execrations which will be none the less hearty when the tax-gatherer shall call upon us for fourteen-pence in the pound, instead of the customary seven-pence.

PEACE DEPUTATION TO THE CZAR.

IN our last week's Number, we recorded the interview which the Deputation from the Society of Friends (Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham; Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington; and Mr. Robert Charlton, of Bristol) had with the Emperor of Russia, on the 10th ult. This week we engrave a representation of the same, in one of the cabinets of the Imperial Palace; with Mr. Sturge reading the following address: to the left of the Emperor is the Baron Nicholas.

TO NICHOLAS, EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

May it please the Emperor,—We, the undersigned members of a meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Great Britain, venture to approach the Imperial presence, under a deep conviction of religious duty, and in the constraining love of Christ our Saviour.

We are, moreover, encouraged to do so by the many proofs of condescension and Christian kindness manifested by thy late illustrious brother the Emperor Alexander, as well as by thy honoured mother, to some of our brethren in religious profession.

It is well known that, apart from all political considerations, we have, as a Christian church, uniformly upheld a testimony against all war, on the simple ground that it is utterly condemned by the precepts of Christianity, as well as altogether incompatible with the spirit of its Divine Founder, who is emphatically styled the "Prince of Peace." This conviction we have repeatedly pressed upon our own rulers; and often in the language of bold, but respectful remonstrance, have we urged upon them the maintenance of peace as the true policy, as well as manifest duty, of a Christian Government.

And now, O great Prince, permit us to express the sorrow which fills our hearts as Christians and as men, in contemplating the probability of war in any portion of the continent of Europe. Deeply to be deplored would it be were that peace (which, to a large extent, has happily prevailed for so many years) exchanged for the unspeakable horrors of war, with all its attendant moral and physical suffering.

"It is not our business, nor do we presume, to offer any opinion upon the questions now at issue between the Imperial Government of Russia and that of any other country; but, estimating the exalted position in which Divine Providence has placed thee, and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon thee, not only as an earthly potentate, but also as a believer in that Gospel which proclaims "Peace on earth and good will toward men," we implore Him by whom "Kings reign and Princes decree justice," so to influence thy heart, and to direct thy counsels at this momentous crisis, that thou mayest practically exhibit to the nations, and even to those who do not profess the "like precious faith," the efficacy of the gospel of Christ, and the universal application of His command—"Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven."

The more fully the Christian is persuaded of the justice of his own cause, the greater his magnanimity in the exercise of forbearance. May the Lord make thee the honoured instrument of exemplifying this true nobility, thereby securing to thyself and to thy vast dominions that true

glory and those rich blessings which could never result from the most successful appeal to arms.

Thus, O mighty Prince, may the miseries and devastation of war be averted; and in that solemn day, when "every one of us shall give account of himself to God," may the benediction of the Redeemer apply to thee—"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God;" and mayest thou be permitted, through a Saviour's love, to exchange an earthly for a heavenly crown, "a crown of glory which fadeth not away."

London, 11th of 1st month, 1854.

[Here follow the signatures.]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The opening of the Legislative Session was, from the effective manner in which all the Court and State ceremonies are, under the present régime, conducted, and yet more from the double importance the actual crisis gives the commencement of the Session, an event exciting the utmost interest and attention, and the effect of the *solennité* in no way disappointed the general class of spectators. Contrary to precedent, the *Cour Impériale*, and nearly all the superior officers of the army of Paris, were convoked; and six Cardinals, in full dress, with the Archbishop of Paris and his grand vicars, occupied the right of the Emperor. A few minutes before one the Empress appeared, and at one the Emperor took his place and read his Speech. From the moment he entered on the question of war the most breathless attention, broken by applause at frequent intervals, was visible in the Assembly, and at the conclusion long-repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur" resounded on all sides. The Emperor was surrounded by the Princes Jérôme, Lucien, and Napoléon Bonaparte, the Prince Murat, the *corps diplomatique*, and the Ministers.

The Empress, whose presence was greeted with loud applause, and the ladies of the Imperial family and of the Court, were placed on a private stage. At the conclusion of the sitting, the Emperor announced to the Prince Napoléon, in reply to his letter, published in the *Moniteur*, offering his services in the approaching war, that he gave him the *grade effectif* of General of Division in the expeditionary army, and that the forces placed under him would be in proportion to that rank.

Notwithstanding the extremely uncertain state of the health of the *Maréchal St. Arnaud*, and the remonstrances which it is said even the highest dignitary of the State made use of as to the danger of his undertaking so fatiguing and anxious a duty, he is resolved to start with the expedition, accompanied, however, by Madame St. Arnaud, who will confide to no other the cares her husband's precarious state render so essential.

The *Assemblée Nationale* has been suspended for two months for "having sustained, from the commencement of the Oriental question, an anti-national system of politics"—an accusation against which it loudly proclaims its innocence in the last number, which appeared on Sunday. The sentence of course, however, holds good notwithstanding.

Despite the engrossing interest of the question of war, that which attaches itself to all that concerns the memory of the Abbé Lamennais, is no less strongly felt than it would have been at any other period, and all that can be learned respecting him is repeated and received with the utmost curiosity and attention. He has left, it appears, a large number of the most interesting manuscripts, for the greater part, unfortunately, unfinished; among them, a translation of the divine comedy of Dante. But, happily, the most important and curious of all is complete. This is a work written in the style of the Confessions of J. J. Rousseau, but more with the tone and feeling of St. Augustine. In this most singular and remarkable volume are revealed all the mental weaknesses and struggles of the writer, his aspirations, his hopes, his most private thoughts. The tendency is decidedly democratic. This manuscript, which, with all the rest of the property of M. de Lamennais, is in the hands of his nephew and sole legatee, is, it appears, accompanied with a request that it shall not be published within ten years of the death of the writer—a request which must suspend public curiosity to its great regret.

Our readers may, perhaps, have heard of the "Biography" lately published of Madame Georges Sand, by M. Eugène de Miracour, on the appearance of which, the illustrious subject of the memoir in question addressed letters to the *Presse* and the *Mousquetaire* (the journal of Alexander Dumas), contradicting, though in a milder and more moderate tone than is her wont on such occasions, nearly all the assertions of her would-be biographer. No less than twelve of the *réducteurs* of the latter journal, and fifteen *ouvriers*, constant readers and admirers of the celebrated authoress, have taken up the cudgels in the affair, and expressed the highest dissatisfaction of the conduct and statements of M. de Miracour; and the Duc René de Rovigo, in the *Chronique de France*, has published so severe an article on the subject as to cause a report that a hostile meeting was to be the result. This assertion is, however, we believe, unfounded; though some grounds for it did, it appears, exist.

It appears that the quantity of verses and other literary *hommages* addressed to the Empress, and lodged at the *Secrétariat*, amounts to not less than from fifteen to twenty pieces a day. The same *attentions délicates* are constantly being offered to the Prince Napoléon, with the addition of books, complimentary addresses, concert tickets, &c., to such an extent that an official notice is obliged to be given, requiring that an authorisation shall be obtained previously. The Prince is, however, a liberal patron of artists and literary men. A short time since, taking up by accident the "Scènes Populaires" of Henri Monnier, the admirable author and actor of "Joseph Prudhomme," he immediately sent to the writer the magnificent bronzes from Feuchères and Klagmann. *Après* of Henri Monnier, he is about to read at the Théâtre Français a new piece of five acts, in verse; and the Odéon will shortly bring out "Les Dernières Armes de M. Coquereau," also from his pen.

On Saturday took place the interment of Madame Salvage de Faverches, the intimate friend and *écouterice* of the Queen Hortense. Madame Salvage was no less remarkable for her talents and mental superiority than for the constant and earnest devotion she showed to this branch of the Imperial family at all times and under all circumstances. Her death resulted from an attack of apoplexy. Her fortune, which was considerable, she has left to the Emperor.

THE FRENCH WAR BUDGET.

The Corps Legislatif displays the greatest enthusiasm towards the Emperor. The bill, which was presented on Monday, authorising the Government to raise a loan of 250 million francs, to meet the warlike expenditure already incurred, was at once passed through the committee, the report brought up on Tuesday, and adopted unanimously. Nor was this all; the committee, of which M. Billault, the President of the Assembly, sat as chairman, passed a resolution that they would themselves bring up the bill and present it, with the adoption of the house, to the Emperor at the Tuileries that very evening, in order to mark the readiness with which the representative body was prepared to vote all necessary supplies for carrying on the war against Russia. The report of the committee is spiritedly conceived. It describes the authorisation of the loan to be a vote of confidence; throws on the Czar the whole responsibility of the war, which it recommends to be carried on with promptitude; and, taking up the Czar's allusion to the disasters of 1812, flings in his teeth the fact that the French army, which had everywhere beaten the Russians, succumbed beneath the rigours of an unexampled winter. The report recognises with complete satisfaction the alliance of England.

ROUMOURED RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

Reports were current in Vienna on Wednesday that the Russians were withdrawing from Kalafat; and that an army was to be formed in Moravia, with the left wing at Troppau, the right at Cracow, and a reserve at Olmütz.

The same despatch informs us that there are but a few thousand men before Kalafat, and that the Russians were marching towards the Schyl. The Turks had not gone beyond the fortifications at Kalafat.

Field-Marshal Paskewitch had been named Generalissimo of the Army on the Danube.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Twelve steamers are in course of armament at Toulon, and in a few days will be ready to sail with the troops destined for the East. The first division will leave on the 20th inst., and the second on the 15th of April. It is said that Prince Napoleon will not go first to Constantinople, but to the Greek frontiers. He will take with him a numerous corps of Chasseurs of Vincennes. Marshal St. Arnaud is expected to leave by the 15th, or at the latest on the 20th, and Prince Napoleon in the beginning of next month. His departure will probably be among the last, as commanding the reserve, and his official nomination is expected daily in the *Moniteur*.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

The Emperor of Russia has replied to the letter of Louis Napoleon at great length. The document, which is of the same insolent and untruthful character as most of the previous attempts at justification from that quarter, appeared in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 24th ult. As we gave the letter to the Czar in a former publication, we now publish his reply:—

ST. PETERSBURG, 28th Jan. (9th Feb.), 1854.

Sire,—I could not reply better to your Majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words by which your letter terminates: "Our relations must be sincerely amicable, and rest upon the same intentions, the maintenance of order, the love of peace, the respect of treaties, and mutual good will." Accepting, you say, that programme such as I myself traced it, you affirm to have remained true to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells it to me, that I have not deviated from it. For, in the affair which separates us, and of which the origin does not come from me, I have always endeavoured to maintain friendly (*bienveillantes*) relations with France. I have avoided with the greatest care to come in contact on this ground with the interests of the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made, for the maintenance of peace, all the concessions in form and substance compatible with my honour; and in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which have been acquired for them since a long time, at the price of Russian blood, I have demanded nothing else than what was consequent upon treaties. If the Porte had been left to itself, the difference which holds Europe in suspense would have been long since settled. A fatal influence alone came and threw itself across it. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, and exalting the fanaticism of the Turks, by misleading their Government on my intentions and the real bearing of my demands, it has made the question assume such exaggerated proportions that war has been the result.

Your Majesty will allow me not to enter into too long details of the circumstances exposed in your particular point of view of which your letter presents the chain. Various acts of mine, very unexactly appreciated, in my opinion, and many a controverted fact, would necessitate to be re-established at least in such manner as I conceive them, long developments, scarcely suitable in a correspondence from Sovereign to Sovereign. It is thus that your Majesty attributes to the occupation of the Principality the wrong of having suddenly translated the question from the domain of discussion to that of fact. But you overlook that that occupation, still purely eventual, was anticipated, and in a great measure caused, by a very grave anterior fact—that of the apparition of the combined fleets in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. Moreover, long before that, when England still hesitated to assume a menacing attitude towards Russia, your Majesty had first sent your fleet to Salamis. That offensive (*blessante*) demonstration surely evinced little confidence in me. It was of a nature to encourage the Turks, and paralyse beforehand the success of negotiations by showing them France and England ready to maintain their cause at all risks. And, again, your Majesty attributes to the explanatory commentaries of my Cabinet on the Vienna Note the impossibility in which France and England found themselves to recommend its adoption to the Porte. But your Majesty may be able to recall to mind that our commentaries followed, and did not precede, the non-acceptation, pure and simple, of the Note; and I think that the Powers, if they really desired peace, were bound to demand as a preliminary that adoption pure and simple, instead of permitting the Porte to modify what we had adopted without change.

Moreover, if any point of our commentaries was of a nature to give rise to difficulties, I offered at Olmütz a satisfactory solution, which appeared such to Austria and Prussia. Unhappily, in the interval a portion of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under the pretext of protecting there the life and property of English and French subjects; and to allow the whole fleet to enter without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that war should be declared by the Ottoman Government. It is my opinion that if France and England had desired peace, as I did, they should, at all cost, have prevented this declaration of war, or, when war was declared, at least have acted so as to keep it within the narrow limits which I desired to trace for it on the Danube, so that I should not have been forcibly torn away from the purely defensive system it was my wish to follow. But from the moment that the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to storm one of our frontier posts (even before the term fixed for the commencement of hostilities), to blockade Akaitik, and to devastate the province of Armenia—from the moment that it was left free to the Ottoman fleet to convey troops, arms, and ammunition to our coasts, could it be reasonably expected that we should patiently await the result of such an attempt? Was it not to be supposed that we would do everything in our power to forestall it? The affair of Sinope was the consequence—the forced consequence—of the attitude adopted by the two Powers; and the event surely could not appear to them unexpected. I had declared my wish to remain on the defensive, but before the explosion of the war, as long as my honour and my interests allowed me, as long as it remained within certain limits. Was that done which ought to have been done to prevent those limits being passed? If the part of spectator, or even of mediator, did not suffice for your Majesty, and you desired to be the armed auxiliary of our enemies, then, Sire, it would have been more worthy of you to have told me so frankly beforehand, by declaring war to me. Then every one would have known his part. But is it equitable to reproach us with criminality, after an act which nothing was done to prevent? If the cannon-shots of Sinope resounded painfully in the hearts of all those who, in France and in England, entertain the lively sentiment of national dignity, does your Majesty suppose that the menacing presence of the three thousand guns you speak of, and the noise of their entrance into the Black Sea, are facts without an echo in the heart of the nation which I have the honour to defend? I learn from you, for the first time—as the verbal declaration made to me here did not mention it—that at the same time they protected the provisioning of the Turkish troops on their own territory, the two Powers have resolved to forbid us the navigation of the Black Sea; that is to say, apparently, the right of provisioning our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to consider if that is, as you say, to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and if, in the alternative of which I am placed, I am allowed to discuss, to examine even for a moment, your propositions of an armistice, of the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, of negotiating with the Porte a convention to be submitted to a conference of the four Powers—would you, Sire, yourself, if you were in my place, accept such a position? Would your national spirit permit you to do so? I boldly say no. Grant to me, then, the right to think as you do. Whatever your Majesty may decide, it is not threats that will make me give in. My confidence is in God and in my right; and Russia, I will guarantee it, will know how to show herself in 1854 what she was in 1812.

If, however, your Majesty, less indifferent to my honour, should frankly return to our programme—if you will offer me a cordial hand, as I now offer mine to you, at this last moment—I will willingly forget how offensive the past has been to my feelings. Then, Sire—but then only—we may discuss, and perhaps come to an understanding. Let your fleet confine itself to prevent the Turks taking new forces to the theatre of war. I willingly promise they shall have nothing to fear from attempts of mine. Let them send me a negotiator, and I will give him a fitting reception. My conditions are known at Vienna. They are the only basis upon which I can treat.

I beg of your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend,

NICOLAS.

THE FRENCH CIRCULAR.

The following spirited circular to the diplomatic agents of France has been issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Czar's letter had appeared in the French papers on Saturday; and this able exposure of its falsehoods and fallacies was given in the *Moniteur* of Monday:—

PARIS, March 5, 1854.

Sir,—You are now cognisant of the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the letter of his Imperial Majesty, and you have also read the manifesto which the former Sovereign has just addressed to his people. The publication of these two documents has destroyed the last hopes which might have been placed upon the wisdom of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg; and that same hand which had acquired honour by the firmness with which it had offered support to Europe, shaken to its foundation, now opens the way to passions and chances. The Government of the Emperor is deeply afflicted at the inutility of its efforts and the ill success of its moderation.

but, on the eve of the great struggle, which he has not desired, and which the patriotism of the French nation will enable him to assist, he feels it necessary once more to disavow responsibility for results, and to place the whole weight of it upon that Power which will have to account for those results to history and to God. Important considerations of propriety, I know, render my task difficult; but I shall fulfil it with the certainty that I am not saying one word which is not dictated by my conscience.

In addressing the Emperor of Russia in terms in which the utmost conciliation was united with the most noble frankness, his Imperial Majesty was desirous of clearing the question of all the obscurities which kept the world in suspense between peace and war, and endeavoured so to arrange it that there might be no offence against the dignity of any one. Instead of acting upon a similar principle, and accepting the friendly hand which was held out to him, the Emperor Nicholas preferred to recur to facts upon which public opinion had definitively decided; and to represent himself as having had to contend, from the commencement of a crisis provoked by his Government, with a preconceived and systematic system of hostility, which was fatally calculated to bring about that state of things which has arrived. It is not my voice, Sir, it is that of Europe which replies, that never at any period did an imprudent policy meet with adversaries more calm or more patient in their resistance to designs which their judgment condemned, and which considerations of primary importance compelled them to resist.

I will not go back to past events, upon which such full light has been thrown; but I must once more repeat, that it is no longer allowable to assimilate the dispute respecting the privileges of the Latins in the Holy Land with the claim now put forward. That question was arranged from the commencement of the visit of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and it is the claim which that Ambassador raised upon one point, when he had obtained satisfaction upon another, which has roused the whole world, and inspired all the Cabinets with the same sentiment of precaution and the same desire for conciliation.

Is it necessary to enumerate all the attempts, the failure of which is only attributable to an invincible obstinacy? Nobody is ignorant of them; and there is not any one who is not aware that if decisive demonstrations were made during the progress of negotiations, each of those demonstrations was preceded by an aggressive act on the part of Russia.

I will only recall to recollection the fact that if the French squadron, at the end of March, anchored in the Bay of Salamis, it was because since the month of January there had been an immense assemblage of troops in Bessarabia. If the naval forces of France and England approached the Dardanelles—where they only arrived at the end of June—it was because a Russian army had been encamped on the banks of the Pruth, and because the resolution to cross that river had been taken, and had been officially announced since the 31st of May. If at a later period our fleets were at Constantinople, it was because cannon resounded on the Danube; and, in short, if they entered the Black Sea, it was because, contrary to the promise of acting on the defensive, Russian vessels had left Sebastopol to destroy the Turkish vessels at anchor in the port of Sinope. Every step which we took, in concurrence with England, in the East, had peace for its object; and we did not desire to interfere between the belligerent parties. Every day, however, on the contrary, Russia advanced openly towards war. Assuredly, if there were two Powers whose antecedents and whose recent relations rendered it likely that they would be indulgent to Russia, and abhorrent to our movements in a dispute which threatened to involve France and Great Britain in a conflict with the immense empire so close to them, those powers were Prussia and Austria. You know, Sir, that the principles by which we are actuated are known, and that Europe, constituted as a jury, has pronounced a solemn verdict upon pretensions and acts of which no apology, however high the source whence it may emanate, can now change the character. Thus, the dispute is not between France and England, assisting the Porte, and Russia; it is between Russia and every State which has a respect for what is right, and whose opinion and whose interest must compel it to support the good cause.

I therefore confidently contrast the unanimity of the great Cabinets with that appeal to the recollections of 1812 addressed directly to a Sovereign who had just made an honourable and powerful effort at conciliation. The whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon sufficiently attests that, if he be proud of the inheritance of glory left him by the head of his race, he has neglected nothing in order to render his accession to the throne a pledge of the peace and tranquillity of the world.

I will only say one word, Sir, of the manifesto in which his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas announces to his people the resolutions he has taken. Our epoch, however troubled, had at least been exempt from one of the evils which most afflicted the world in former days—I mean the wars of religion. Now, however, an echo of those disastrous times is made to resound in the ears of the Russian people. There is an affectation of opposing the Cross to the Crescent, and an appeal is made to fanaticism for that support which cannot be obtained from reason. France and England need not defend themselves from the imputation made against them. They do not support Islamism against the orthodox Greek faith. They go to protect the Ottoman Empire against the ambitious covetousness of Russia. They go there with the conviction that the presence of their armies in Turkey will destroy the prejudices, already much weakened which still separate the different classes of the subjects of the Sublime Porte, and which cannot be resuscitated unless the appeal sent from St. Petersburg, by provoking hatred of race and a revolutionary explosion, should paralyse the generous intentions of the Sultan, Abdul-Medjid. For us, Sir, we seriously believe that by giving our support to Turkey we shall be of more use to the Christian faith than the Government which uses it as an instrument to advance its temporal ambition. Russia is too oblivious, in the reproaches she makes against others, that she is far from exercising in her own empire, in reference to the sects not professing the dominant faith, a tolerance equal to that to which the Sublime Porte has a good right to lay honourable claim; and that, if she were to display less apparent zeal for the Greek religion beyond her frontiers, and more charity towards the Catholic religion at home, she would better obey the law of Christ which she so pompously invokes.

Receive, &c.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE SUMMONS TO THE CZAR.

The messenger conveying the summons of France and England to the Czar, requiring him to withdraw his troops from Turkey within a specified period, left Vienna on Tuesday. Neither the Austrian nor the Prussian Government has joined the Western Powers in this act. Austria is still exclusively intent on securing the tranquillity of the Slavens on both sides of the Danube. This is the leading idea of an official document published in Vienna on Tuesday, in which the demands made by France and England on Russia are characterised as thoroughly just, and in accordance with the interests of Europe. It is then said that to the last, that is until now, Austria has done its duty to Europe, and immediately following, it is said, that now the sole duty of the Austrian Government is to maintain the interests of the monarchy.

NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

At the commencement of this week the Czar sent what purported to be proposals of peace to Vienna: the reception of which at first gave rise to hopes of an accommodation. When, however, the proposals came to be examined, it was found that they contained all the inadmissible demands of previous Russian projects. The representatives of France, England, Austria, and Prussia decided, therefore, that, as the new project does not come up to the requisitions of the last protocol, to which they had set their names, it cannot be entertained.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL LETTER.

The Emperor of Russia has written a letter to the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and wife of the Russian Prince Demidoff, from whom she is separated, recommending her to make use of her influence over the opinions of the Emperor Napoleon in order to avoid the horror of a needless war. As to himself, he declares that if justice be not done to his demands, he is perfectly determined to maintain the struggle.

Prince Demidoff, the husband of Princess Mathilde, the cousin of Louis Napoleon, is stated by the *Kreuz Zeitung* to have placed his revenues at the Emperor's service during the duration of the war. Another noble had presented 21,000,000 (of what is not said), and a third had undertaken to raise a regiment at his own expense. The Emperor is represented to have declared, whilst under the influence of the excitement which late events have been so calculated to produce on him, that "without further consideration for any one, he would have Russia's demands satisfied, let come what might."

The Emperor Nicholas and his family have left St. Petersburg to take up their temporary residence in the city of Warsaw, where the Czar hopes that he will be able to exercise his influence more effectually against Prussia and Austria.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

The Russian ships were out cruising last year, and continued so, on the express orders of the Emperor himself, to so late a period, that only a portion of the fleet got back, and the remainder became frozen at Port Baltic, where they now remain, with scarcely any protection from a superior force. In a few days it is said that this portion of the fleet will be free from the impediments of the ice, but they can neither get up to the others, nor can the latter come down to them; hence their attempts to cut through the ice to form a junction.

To take the Port Baltic fleet as they are would require no very large force. The ships that we have already fully manned would be equal to the task; but not a day should be lost, for if they mean mischief as soon as they can float, they can do irreparable damage not only to our allies, but they may visit our own northern shores, or attack some of our unprotected colonies.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish Governments are not yet terminated; and, in the present position of affairs, it is feared at Stockholm, that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration, and send its fleet to that capital.

On the 21st ult. the King gave orders for the embarkation of five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry for the Isle of Gothland, where ten regiments of the landwehr were already stationed. It was believed that Russia would attempt a *coup de main* against the island, its strategic position being of importance.

Letters from Berlin affirm that the Russian army to protect the coasts of the Baltic is to amount to 75,000 men.

The Russian Government demands from that of Denmark that it shall refuse to supply the English and French squadrons with provisions and coals. The same demand has been made of Prussia, and refused.

THE RUSSIAN HOLY WAR.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army in the Principalities is said to have published a decree, ordering that all the Catholic churches and chapels in them shall be closed, and declaring that no other places of Christian worship than those of the Greek faith shall be authorised. The decree states that the measure is adopted in the interest of order and public security. If this prove true, we may reasonably infer that the relations between Russia and Austria are on a very unfriendly footing. Nothing more offensive to Austria could be done by Russia, seeing that Austria regards herself as the protectress of the Catholic religion in the provinces under the suzerainty of Turkey.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The *Vienna Medical Newspaper* contains a letter from a Russian army surgeon, of the 27th ult., who had just returned from Bucharest, having during his visit inspected the hospitals at Vancovan, Kolza, Pantilemon, Michal Woda, and other places, and also the field hospitals round about the capital. They were all crowded to excess, and not a bed was unoccupied, the perpetual attacks of the Turks supplying candidates for admission faster than the wounded became convalescent. The most gloomy dread was felt at the prospect of spring, at all times dangerous to new comers, but this time, coupled with famine, it is sure to bring plague and pestilence. All the diseases likely to spring from hardships of every conceivable kind which the men have endured during their long marches and bivouacs in a wretched country, without roads, shelter, fire, or food, are rife. The very water which they are compelled to drink is brackish and unwholesome. The country is described as marshy and ungenial, a land of poverty and destitution, of filth and abomination. The Russian commissariat has done its best for the troops; but the soil and the very elements contend against them, and take part with their enemies. The picture that he draws is one of desolation itself, added to which is his poignant regret, that hardly any patient leaves the hospital alive, since gangrene or mortification soon puts an end to his sufferings. Besides all this, he concludes that the Russians are nowhere welcome, because they cumber the people's houses, seize their cattle for transport, and lay hands on all the little fresh provision which they possess.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The real cause of the present outbreak is said to have been the overbearing conduct of the governors of Albania, who suddenly demanded the taxes, which the inhabitants were unable to pay. It is not so much its character which renders it dangerous, as the absence of Turkish troops in that part of the country. The Turkish Government is about to take energetic measures for the repression of this attempt at rebellion. As regards the populations of Bulgaria and other parts of the empire, there is no reason to fear a rising; and well-informed persons at Constantinople all concur in the belief that the disturbances will be of short duration, and not extend beyond the frontiers of Greece. The extent and importance of the insurrection may be estimated by the fact that, in a province which contains a Christian population of 400,000, only 8000 have risen, and of these 8000 it is stated that more than 3000 are Greek sympathisers from the dominions of King Otho.

DISTURBANCES IN MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrins, those devoted friends of the Czar, have proved themselves his true friends, by coming forward in his hour of need. They have recommenced their old practices, and are once more making incursions into the neighbouring Turkish districts. Austria cannot but see with displeasure these movements of Slav and Greek in favour of Russia, and will, no doubt regret that she procured the recall of Omer Pacha, last spring, when within a day's march of the capital of these robbers and land pirates. However, the Montenegrins have not much reason to boast of their most recent feats. They cut off one or two Turkish outposts, isolated by the snow-fall, but immediately afterwards, having come on a body of Turks as numerous as themselves, were thoroughly beaten and driven back into the mountains, with the loss of 300 men.

PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The King of Prussia has put his army on a war footing. He has divided it into three grand divisions, the first of which is stationed in the Baltic provinces, the second in Silesia, and the third on the Rhine. The first two of these divisions are numerically very strong, and are composed of Prussia's finest troops. The smallest division is the one on the Rhine. This disposition of the Prussian army is considered a clear indication that, in the event of actual hostilities, Prussia does not mean to be neutral; and that when she does assume the offensive, it will be as the ally of the Western Powers. She places the main body of her forces, not towards the frontiers of France, but towards those of Russia.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

The *New York Courier des Etats Unis* of the 18th ult. states that there were several Russian officers in different parts of the United States endeavouring to engage vessels and enlist men for privateering purposes; and on the 21st the *New York Herald* published the following, on the same subject:—

The Russian officers who are here now came over for the ostensible purpose of superintending the construction of the screw propellers, ordered by the Emperor of Mr. Webb, one of our most eminent shipbuilders, during a recent visit paid by the latter to St. Petersburg. There is reason to believe, however, that that object forms only one, and that the most important part of the mission of these gentlemen, for facts have come to our knowledge which leave no doubt upon our minds that they are sent here to effect the organisation necessary for fitting out Russian privateers in our ports. There were three of those officers at the Astor House—and three at the Clarendon, and other hotels, and they have sub-agents scattered through this and other cities of the Union, busily engaged in endeavouring to carry out the objects of their instructions.

The *Boston Commonwealth* of the 22nd, says:—

Several Russian officers visited the Portsmouth (Virginia) navy yard, and the United States ship *Pennsylvania*, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and were received with the usual honours and a salute. The object of their visit to this country is, to examine our ships and to purchase vessels for their navy.

The *New York Times* calls upon the United States Government immediately to direct proper attention to the matter, arguing that Russia will naturally do as alleged, and adding, "So long as vessels are fitted out in American ports for the slave trade, we must believe that there is a very large class of persons here who would be tempted by the promised profit of the adventure to accept letters of marque from the Russian Government, and cruise against the commerce of her foes."

The *Independence* of Brussels states that M. de Kisseleff had a private audience of the King of the Belgians on Wednesday.

One of the first enterprises of the Princess Lieven at Brussels, in favour of her master, was to try to gain over the three French exiled Generals, namely, Generals Changarnier, Bedeau, and Lamoriciere. She accordingly sent an intimation to them that they would be welcome guests at her house. To the honour of those officers, they simultaneously declined the invitation, intimating that though they were in enmity with the existing ruler of France, they were still Frenchmen and French soldiers; and that they could not visit any Russian so long as Russia was at war with France, as the enemies of France would always be theirs.

THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—On Tuesday a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, of the association recently formed to relieve the wives and families of those soldiers who have been suddenly sent off to the East. In the absence of the Bishop of London, Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland took the chair. Amongst the company, which was large, were a number of ladies of rank and influence. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the association were moved and seconded by Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Hume, Lord St. Leonards, Lord Ingestre, Mr. Colquhoun, and Dr. Cumming.

THE LABOUR PARLIAMENT.—This conference, which commenced its sittings at Manchester, on Monday, appears to have been a failure. On Tuesday they determined to invite Louis Blanc and Nadaud, and letters were addressed to those parties; but it was not expected that they would attend.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the vessels comprised in this division—which it is supposed will sail for its destination within a few hours after it has been inspected by her Majesty:—

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Duke of Wellington</i> , screw, 131 guns, flag of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Napier, K.C.B. | <i>Blenheim</i> , screw, 60, Capt. Hon. F. Pelham. |
| <i>Neptune</i> , sailing, 120, flag of Rear-Admiral Corry. | <i>Hogue</i> , screw, 60, Capt. W. Ramsay. |
| <i>Royal George</i> , screw, 120, Capt. Codrington, C.B. | <i>Ajax</i> , screw, 58, Capt. Warden. |
| <i>St. Jean d'Acre</i> , screw, 101, Capt. Hon. H. Keppel. | <i>Impérieuse</i> , screw, 51, Capt. Watson, C.B. |
| <i>Princess Royal</i> , screw, 91, Capt. Lord C. Paget. | <i>Euryalus</i> , screw, 51, Captain G. Ramsay. |
| <i>Prince Regent</i> , sailing, 90, Capt. H. Smith, C.B. | <i>Arrogant</i> , screw, 47, Capt. Yelverton. |
| <i>Monarch</i> , sailing, 84, Capt. Erskine. | <i>Amphion</i> , screw, 34, Capt. Key. |
| <i>Cressy</i> , screw, 80, Capt. Warren. | <i>Leopard</i> , paddle, 18, Capt. Gifford. |
| <i>Boscawen</i> , sail, 70, Capt. Glanville. | <i>Odin</i> , paddle, 16, Capt. F. Scott. |
| <i>Edinburgh</i> , screw, 60, flag of Rear-Admiral Chads. | <i>Magicienne</i> , paddle, 16, Captain T. Fisher. |
| | <i>Valorous</i> , paddle, 16, Capt. Buckle. |
| | <i>Bulldog</i> , paddle, 6, Captain W. K. Hall. |
| | <i>Gorgon</i> , paddle, 6, Com. A. Cumming. |

The total force of this first division is as follows:—23 ships, 1326 guns, 13,326 men, 8340-horse power.

This first division of the Baltic fleet exceeds that of the whole force under Vice-Admiral Dundas, except in the number of vessels; for in the Mediterranean we have 32 ships, 1282 guns, 12,740 men.

TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

List of the regiments and battalions now on voyage to the East: Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion, embarked 22nd February, 1854. Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion, embarked 22nd February; Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion, embarked 28th February; 4th (King's Own) Regiment, embarked 8th March; 28th Regiment, embarked the 22nd February; 33rd Regiment, embarked 1st March; 50th Regiment, embarked 24th February; 93rd Regiment, embarked 27th February; Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion, embarked 24th February.

Under orders for embarkation for the East: 8th Hussars; 17th Lancers; 1st Foot, 1st Battalion; 7th Fusiliers; 19th Regiment; 23rd Fusiliers; 21st Fusiliers; 38th Regiment; 42nd Highlanders; 63rd Regiment; 77th Regiment; 79th Highlanders; 88th Connaught Rangers; 95th Regiment; 97th Regiment.

Regiments under orders to proceed from Gibraltar to Turkey: 30th Regiment; 44th Regiment; 56th Regiment.

Regiments under orders to proceed from Malta to Turkey: 41st Regiment; 47th Regiment; 49th Regiment.

The following regiments have embarked from England: 17th, 39th, and 89th, for Gibraltar, to replace the 30th, 44th, and 56th; 9th, 62nd, and 14th, for Malta, to replace the 41st, 47th, and 49th. The 27th, 32nd, and 90th, Light Infantry, are under orders for India. The 12th Regiment, 1st Battalion, and 46th Regiment, proceed to Van Diemen's Land.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUARDS AT MALTA.

A letter from an officer in the Grenadier Guards gives a gratifying account of the health and spirits of all on board the *Ripon*. The run from Cowes-roads to Gibraltar was made in five days, under the most favourable circumstances of wind and weather. During each morning the men were exercised at the Minié rifle practice, by firing at a target hanging from the end of one of the ship's yards, whilst the officers went through their exercise with the revolver pistols. The afternoons and evenings, after leaving the colder latitudes, were devoted to singing and dancing, the festivities of the day being usually wound up with "God save the Queen," in which the military as well as the ship's crew joined with enthusiasm.

On the afternoon of the 27th ult., when within a few hours' sail of Gibraltar, the *Ripon* passed a French man-of-war, the crew of which cheered the English colours heartily.

The *Ripon* stopped a few hours to coal at Gibraltar; but the *Orinoco* passed on her way to Malta. The *Niagara*, with the 28th Regt., arrived at Malta on the 4th inst., and the *Ripon* on the following day.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY BY PRINCE ALBERT.

It being understood that Prince Albert would inspect the Artillery under orders for the East, on Woolwich Common, on Thursday morning, an immense assemblage of persons were present to witness the imposing sight. The hour named for the troops assembling was a quarter past ten o'clock, but at an earlier period his Royal Highness arrived on the ground, with the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Raglan, and the principal officers of the staff.

Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Raglan having gone through the various lines and inspected each company, the whole force passed in open review order. The Prince expressed his satisfaction to the officers in command at the soldierly appearance of the men, and the activity and readiness shown in their various appointments.

The illustrious visitors then proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, and, after inspecting the works, returned to the mess-room and partook of luncheon. Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, as also Lord Raglan, appeared in private costume.

LAUNCH OF THE ROYAL ALBERT.—This interesting naval event will take place on the 15th of next month, the day after Good Friday. The ceremony of christening will be performed by the Princess Royal, in the presence of the Queen and Prince Consort. The *Royal Albert* is the largest man-of-war that has been built at Woolwich. She is nearly of the same dimensions as the leviathan *Duke of Wellington*, the flag-ship of the Baltic fleet, is provided with a screw-propeller, and will carry the same number of guns (131).

TEN men-of-war gun brigs are to be immediately commissioned to guard the eastern and north-eastern coast of England from privateers.

A SHIP of 350 tons burden has been chartered by Government, for the purpose of forwarding porter to the East for our troops at the rate of 3d. per quart. An arrangement has been entered into with an eminent London brewer to carry this into effect.

ALL the British officers temporarily residing in Austria have received orders, through their Ambassadors and Consuls, to join their regiments immediately.

SEVERAL deserters from the 33rd Regiment rejoined head-quarters previous to its embarkation for Constantinople, in the hope of being pardoned and allowed to proceed with the corps to Turkey.

It is said that the hire of the *Himalaya* steamer alone amounts to £17,000 a month; whilst others are engaged by Government at £14,000, £12,000, and various sums of nearly a corresponding magnitude.

SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR arrived at Dover, on his return from St. Petersburg, on Sunday evening.

A LARGE number of officers and soldiers will be sent to Malta and Gibraltar by each mail-packet for those ports which leaves Southampton.

MR. OLIVER, purveyor to the Mail Packet Companies at Southampton, has received an order from Government for an unlimited supply of fodder for cattle, which is to be sent from Southampton to the victualling-yard at Deptford.

It is understood that the Admiralty will provide steam-vessels for towing the sailing transports to a good offing; and arrangements will also be made for towing the transports through the Straits of Gibraltar as they arrive, en route to the East.

THE Belfast Harbour Commissioners have put themselves in communication with the Board of Admiralty, in reference to the placing of the town and harbour in a state of security against the risks of war.

EXPORTATION OF CORN FROM SEVILLE.

The dearth and scarcity of provisions in Spain have caused disturbances in various parts of the country. Attempts have been made to persuade Government to forbid the exportation of grain, but without effect. At Zornora and other towns, there have been riots, in which the populace has endeavoured to stop the exportation of food from one district to another; but these unreasonable outbreaks have been effectually suppressed.

The Illustration Engraved upon the next page presents a picturesque scene of commercial activity, the Shipping of Corn from the city of Seville, where the exportation is considerable, by the Guadalquivir, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Apart from its trading bustle, this scene presents a striking picture of Spanish scenery and life. Here we have one of the many towers of the fine old Moorish city; the crowd in their picturesque costumes, in provincial varieties: those of the better class furnishing studies for the painter; and the country people, with their mules and waggons, not a whit less artistic.



EXPORTATION OF CORN, AT SEVILLE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AT PARIS.

THE journey of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg (says the *Moniteur*), has, under existing circumstances, a character of opportuneness which may be readily appreciated. His position in Germany, the importance of his relations and alliances with the great majority of crowned heads, are an element of confidence for all who see in the union of the States of Western Europe certain chances of shortening, if not of preventing, serious events. The extreme cordiality and the complete accord which presided over the first interview, and the relations which have been established between the Emperor of the French and the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg inspire a favourable opinion of the impression which the residence of the Prince of Saxe-

Coburg will leave in France, and there is reason to believe that he will carry the same with him into Germany.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg arrived in Paris on Friday (last week), at half-past four, from Berlin by Brussels. The Emperor had sent General Count Rognet, one of his aides-de-camp, and an orderly officer, to receive his Royal Highness at the frontier. The railway train having stopped a few minutes at Valenciennes, military honours were rendered to his Royal Highness by a part of the garrison; similar honours were rendered to him on his arrival at the Paris terminus, where his Royal Highness was received by the Prince de Chimay, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and the Grand Huntsman of his Majesty. Court carriages were in waiting to take the Duke and his suite to the Tuileries. Scarcely had his Royal Highness entered the apartments prepared for him in the Pavillon Marsan, when he was visited by the Emperor, who afterwards led in the Empress. In

the evening the Duke dined at the Tuileries; as did Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Prince and Princess Murat; M. Firmin Rogier, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Firmin Rogier; and the Prince and Princess de Chimay.

The Duke also paid a visit to Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who, accompanied by his secretary, returned the visit the day following.

On Saturday the Emperor drove out to the Avenue from Paris to Versailles, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, to review a body of cavalry collected there for the purpose. The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a General of Division, and the Duke in a white uniform, with a silver helmet. The troops reviewed consisted of the 12th Dragoons, the 9th and 10th Cuirassiers, and the 1st and 2nd Carbineers. The fine and soldier-like bearing of these troops appeared to strike the Duke with admiration. The review lasted about three-quarters of an hour.



RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG, AT PARIS.



HERCULE, 100,
TOWED BY CAFFARELLI,
450-HORSE POWER.

JEAN-BART, 90, 650-HORSE
POWER, TOWED OUT LATER IN
THE DAY, BY PRIMANGUET.

AUSTERLITZ, 100,
650-HORSE POWER,
REMAINS AT BREST.

DUGUESCLIN, 90, TOWED OUT
BY PRIMANGUET, 400-HORSE POWER.
REAR-ADMIRAL CHARNER'S FLAG-SHIP.

MONTEBELLO, 120, 160-HORSE
POWER, VICE-ADMIRAL
BRUAT'S FLAG-SHIP.

BORDA, OLD. 90.
MIDSHIPMEN'S
SCHOOL-SHIP.

THETIS, OLD FRIGATE.
SAILORS' BOYS' SCHOOL-SHIP
AND PRACTICE-BRIG.

ENTRANCE OF BREST HARBOUR.
HORSE-SHOE BATTERY.
PORTSIC POINT, LIGHTHOUSE, AND BATTERY.

DEPARTURE OF THE OCEAN FRENCH FLEET FROM BREST.

On the 6th of February last the town of Brest was thrown into a state of considerable excitement, by the sudden announcement that the noble Fleet, which had for some months past graced its harbour, was ordered to proceed to sea without delay, under the command of Vice-Admiral Bruat.

The harbour of Brest is the finest in Europe, affording perfect shelter and secure anchorage for a fleet of the greatest magnitude. Its opening is not above two miles in width, although the bay is fully twelve miles in width at a short distance from its entrance.

The modern improvements in steam navigation have removed the only drawback which existed to counteract the advantages of this invaluable harbour—the difficulty of entrance and exit through a channel only two miles in width—the obstacles to the navigation of which by sailing vessels are still further increased by a rock which juts out in the centre of this narrow passage.

From an early hour every spot commanding a view of the bay was thronged by a multitude eager to obtain a sight of the grand spectacle about to take place. At length the signal of departure was given; and the roar of the cannon was echoed from the lofty cliffs surrounding the harbour; and the Fleet, composed of five ships of the line and three steamers, moved majestically towards the

entrance of the bay, in spite of a head wind. Repeated cheers burst from the lips of the spectators on shore, who seemed proud to behold their country thus nobly represented. They were answered no less heartily by the men on board, who, as well as the officers, are said to be animated by the best spirit, and most anxious to contend in honourable rivalry with that nation which they had previously seldom met on the field of battle but as foes.

The destination of the Fleet was kept secret; but they have since made their appearance at Toulon, and passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 15th ult. It is said they will be employed in the conveyance of troops, until required to join the Baltic fleet, of which they are supposed to be intended to form a part.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by M. Barrellier.

The *Moniteur* has published the following circular, containing the instructions of the Minister of Marine to the general, superior, and other officers commanding at sea:—

PARIS, Feb. 23.

Sir,—My despatch of the 18th inst. has especially called your attention to the grave complications which the Eastern question has created in Europe. The

negotiations opened for the purpose of settling pacifically the differences which have arisen between Russia and Turkey have remained without result, and everything leads to the belief that new efforts will remain without effect.

England and France have resolved to protect the Ottoman Empire, and to oppose, even by force, the projects of invasion by Russia. These two great nations are intimately united in their policy, and have mutually given the most certain pledges of their alliance. Their squadrons cruise in concert in the Black Sea. They lend each other the most loyal assistance. The two Governments, after having adopted a common policy, have also agreed as to their mode of action.

This alliance of France and England must not show itself only in the seas of Europe. The Government of his Imperial Majesty, and that of the Queen of Great Britain, desire that the same union, the same accord, should reign in every latitude of the globe.

The naval forces of England and France must therefore lend each other mutual assistance in all regions, even the most distant.

Immediately after the reception of these instructions you will take care to place yourself in relations with the chiefs of the stations or the commanders of the ships of war of Great Britain. You must combine, in concert with them, all the measures which may have for their object the protection of the interests, the power, or the honour of the flag of the two friendly nations.

You will lend each other, for this end, mutual assistance, whether you are to attack the enemy when hostilities will have commenced, or when the declaration of war shall have been made; or whether you should find yourself, from the present moment forth, in the position of being obliged to defend yourself.

You must grant your protection to the commercial shipping of Great Britain by the same title that the ships of war of England will lend their aid and assistance to the ships of our commerce.

In one word, the two Governments of France and England desire that their armed naval forces should act as if they belonged solely to one of the two nations. I reckon, therefore, that, in as far as you are concerned, you will never lose sight of this rule of conduct, and that you will be able to put it in practice in a manner to cement still more, if possible, the intimate union of the two countries.

As long as the hostilities between France and England on the one part, and Russia on the other, shall not have commenced, or that the declaration of war shall not have been made, you will dispense with taking the initiative in measures of aggression, and you will hold yourself on the defensive. I shall take care, as soon as the moment shall have arrived, to transmit to you the instructions necessary for the attack.

Receive the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

THEODORE DUCOS, Minister of Marine and Colonies.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 12.—2nd Sunday in Lent. St. Gregory.
 MONDAY, 13.—Earl Grey born, 1764. Dr. Priestley born, 1733.
 TUESDAY, 14.—Klopstock died, 1803.
 WEDNESDAY, 15.—New London-bridge commenced, 1824.
 THURSDAY, 16.—Battle of Culloden, 1746.
 FRIDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
 SATURDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848. Horne Tooke died, 1812.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 50 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

SAILING OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

On SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 18th, 1854:

Giving a variety of Pictures of this glorious Fleet, which sails early next week from Portsmouth to the Baltic Sea.

The Pictures will be drawn by E. DUNCAN, G. THOMAS, E. WEEDON, and S. READ.

The following Scenes will be fully Illustrated:—

Review of the Fleet by her Majesty. Sketches on Board a Man-of-War: Gunners Practice. Firing at a Target. Fitting for Service. Drawing Gunners Stores. Saluting, &c.

Whole-Page Map of the Baltic Sea. With Description.

Sketches from the Seat of War: consisting of—

Officers presented to the General-in-Chief, Achmet Pacha, at Kalafat. Turkish Regular Cavalry. View of the Interior of the Intrenchment of Kalafat. View of Widdin. Turkish Convoy Proceeding to the Seat of War. Yacoub Aga, the Polish Officer Commanding the Irregulars, or Bashi-Bozouks. Punishing a Bashi-Bozouk.

A NEW NATIONAL SONG for Sir C. NAPIER and the BALTIC FLEET. With Music.

And a variety of other Illustrations.

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In consequence of the increased and increasing sale of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Charge for Advertisements will be advanced to 1s. 6d. per line.

198, Strand, March 6, 1854.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

WE announced, a month ago, that Sir Charles Napier would be appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet. This day the magnificent armament under the command of the gallant Admiral will be reviewed at Spithead by her Majesty; and it is expected that a portion, if not the whole, of the fleet, will immediately hold itself in readiness to steam towards the Baltic. Since the day when Queen Elizabeth reviewed the English army at Tilbury Fort, a spectacle more exciting to the patriotic feelings of the nation has not been witnessed. A finer fleet was never borne upon the waters of the ocean, and a more popular commander than the hero of Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre: a braver sailor, or one more thoroughly representing what, to British minds, is the *beau ideal* of a great naval commander, was never appointed. His very name has the twang of victory about it; and there is not a sailor in the fleet who is not proud to serve under him. Lord Palmerston, in proposing the health of the gallant Admiral at the great banquet given to him at the Reform Club, on Tuesday evening, drew, with a few characteristic and masterly touches, the portrait of this rough and ready sailor—a man of action, and not of words; a man without pretence—of simple habits—of unassuming and modest demeanour—but of strong and resolute will; who sees at a glance what is best to be done—and, seeing it, does it in the most spirited and dashing manner, in spite of difficulties and perils, and without any other idea than the great and paramount one of duty. It is of such stuff that great men are made; and the country feels confident of success when its fortunes are intrusted to such keeping.

There is but one feeling throughout the country, indignation against the wanton disturber of the peace of the world, and impatience to begin the onset without further parley. To use the words of Sir James Graham at the Reform Club, every one feels a hope "that the war may be short, and that it may be sharp." The best way to make it short is to make it sharp. The heavier the blows we inflict, and the more rapidly we make them fall upon the head of the offender, the greater will be our mercy, as well as our glory.

THE Emperor of the French and the Czar Nicholas have severally exchanged letters. Both Sovereigns have also issued addresses to their own people, and through them to the civilised world—the Czar in a manifesto, dated at St. Petersburg on the 11th (23rd) February; and the Emperor of the French, in a speech on the opening of the Legislative session, on Thursday the 2nd instant. All of these documents stand in remarkable contrast with each other. Those which proceed from the French Emperor are clear, honest, straightforward, and full of sentiments of the most enlightened patriotism. Those which have been penned or dictated by the Czar, exhibit an amount of hypocrisy, meanness, and falsehood, which it is difficult to characterise without expressions of abhorrence, which seem out of place when applied to a personage so exalted, and holding a position of such dignity and responsibility. The Czar has two modes of speech. When he addresses his own subjects, he disguises and perverts the truth in a

manner that astonishes Europe; but which, doubtless, has all the force of truth upon the minds of that ignorant population, who look upon him as head, not only of a State, but of a Church; not only as a King, but as a high-priest; not only as a magistrate, but as the prophet and vicegerent of that God whose name he so constantly and so impiously invokes. The Russians may believe, when their Emperor tells them, that the Turkish Government has listened to "treacherous instigations;" and that "England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia combating for the orthodox faith;" but Europe will treat such allegations, and such attempts to mislead his people, with indignation, tempered only with disgust. It is hard to say which is the more abominable, the hypocrisy or the ambition of the man who dares, at this period of the world's history, to preach a new Crusade in furtherance of his own purely selfish projects, and to represent Great Britain and France as of necessity enemies of Christianity, because they are the enemies of his aggressive policy, and because they are determined to maintain the public justice of the civilised world. The letter of the Czar to the Emperor of the French, not being intended for his own people, takes a milder tone, and avoids those appeals to the Deity with which the Russians are so familiar. It is, therefore, less repulsive in its style, though equally hypocritical in its character. It assumes the airs of injured innocence, but abates no iota of his unjust pretensions, and as coolly reiterates the falsehoods of Count de Nesselrode as if they had not been effectually demolished by facts and dates, and as if the true state of the case were not notorious to every man in Europe, with the sole exception of the serfs of Russia.

The allusion to the reverse sustained by the French armies in 1812—which seems to be the only memorable achievement which Nicholas can cite in the honour and glory of his country—is peculiarly ill-timed and insulting to the French nation. It is easy to imagine the contempt with which the French Emperor and his people will regard it. They know full well that it was not the Russians, but the climate that defeated the Emperor Napoleon in his invasion of that country; and that, if the Russians at that period had had nothing else to defend them but their own right arms, Napoleon might have been as successful as he was unfortunate. M. Billault, in the name of the Legislative Assembly, rebuked the fool-hardy Czar with a dignity befitting the French nation. "Our country," said he, "which one has dared to remind of the misfortunes of 1812, has no need to remind its enemies that they had on their side the rigours of a winter more difficult to be struggled against than their arms. It could on its side speak of many other glorious reminiscences, but it considers it best to create new ones." The French are not likely to repeat the error of 1812, and Russia will soon find that she is vulnerable at her extremities, if not in the heart of her empire; and that M. Billault has uttered no idle threat in his calm but significant appeal to the spirit of the French people, to atone for the failures of 1812 by the successes of 1854.

Turning from the epistle and manifesto of the Czar to the more agreeable duty of commenting upon the eloquent speech of Louis Napoleon to the assembled Senators and Deputies of his Empire, it is impossible not to express hearty admiration for the noble sentiments to which he has so opportunely given utterance. Events continually disprove the wisest of calculations. In the year 1848, when France was in the throes of revolution, a fear ran throughout Europe that the era of conquest was about to recommence; and that a great military nation, jealous of its glory, would endeavour to regain its ancient limits of Belgium and the Rhine. The continental nations looked towards Russia at that time as the great Conservative power that would stand between them and spoliation. But time has wrought a change. The great Conservative Monarch has proved to be the greatest of destructives, and a far worse revolutionist than ever shouted at the heels of Robespierre or Ledru Rollin. The Emperor of the French has, on the contrary, proved himself the friend of order, the enemy of unjust aggression, and the firm upholder, not simply of the dignity of his own nation, but of the rights and liberties of all Europe. When he proclaims openly "that the time of conquests is passed irrevocably, and that it is not by extending its territorial limits, but by placing itself at the head of generous ideas—by making everywhere prevail the empire of right and of justice, that a nation can henceforth be honoured and powerful," he strikes a chord that will vibrate through every honest heart in the world, and secure to the great French nation a host of friends and admirers. The people of Great Britain will more especially sympathise with his sentiments; and the "ancient rival" of France (rival no more except in the arts of peace and the glories of fraternal emulation) will do her part to realise his anticipation "to tighten the bonds of the existing alliance, and to make it daily more intimate." In such a case the peace of Europe will remain secure. None but a raging lunatic will henceforth endeavour to disturb it.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canaries*: The Rev. W. Wilson to Manchester Cathedral; Rev. J. Baillie to York Cathedral. *Rural Deans*: The Rev. T. Dean to Lancaster; Rev. G. Maddison to Cambridge. *Rectories*: The Rev. B. W. Adams to Cloghran, Swords; Rev. D. Brown to Howick, near Alnwick; Rev. T. Cupiss to Edleston, Derbyshire; Rev. J. Baillie to Faughar; Rev. A. H. Barker to Rickmansworth; Rev. A. C. Craven to Horsley, Northumberland; Rev. J. Day to Bedford, Suffolk; Rev. R. Gell to Worksworth; Rev. J. P. Seymour to Hamington, near Newbury; Rev. A. H. Sturt to Raleigh, near Rochester; Rev. S. H. Unwin to Cheddou Fitzpaine, Somerset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. Fleetwood to Swaffham Bulbeck, near Newmarket; Rev. C. J. Hawkins to Haxey, Lincoln; Rev. T. M. Hunt to Oulton, Norfolk; Rev. H. Roundell to Buckingham; Rev. W. Scott to Abthorpe, near Towcester; Rev. C. F. Smith to Bishopsthorpe; Rev. W. V. Turner to Spilsby, Lincoln; Rev. J. H. Wake to Suttin-in-the-forest, Yorkshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. S. Arnot to St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street; Rev. F. Barker to Baslow, Derbyshire; Rev. E. H. Daniell to Upper Bullingham; Rev. H. Jones to St. Peter's Church, Croydon; Rev. H. Leakey to Trinity Church, Swansea; Rev. H. S. Wright to the new Church of the Holy Trinity, Barsted, Lancashire.

LENT SERMONS.—The Bishop of London has addressed the following communication to some of the incumbents of the older parish churches in the metropolis:—"London-house, Feb. 21, 1854.—Rev. and dear Sir,—The Lent Lectures, which have usually been preached, by my appointment, in four of the metropolitan churches, have of late years been so ill attended, that I have not deemed it expedient to make any appointment this year. But I should be glad if the incumbents of the larger parishes would have sermons in their churches on the Wednesdays or Fridays during Lent, or on both days, preached either by themselves or by clergymen willing to assist them, either at the morning or evening service.—I am, &c., C. J. LONDON."

THE COURT.

The stirring political events of the day have not disturbed the ordinary routine of Court life. Her Majesty continues to transact the duties of her exalted position with that ease and dignity which becomes the Queen of a constitutional country.

On Saturday last the Queen had a dinner party, the guests at which included the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Dowager Countess of Carnarvon, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Harris, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel Cator (Royal Artillery), and Mr. Fred. Peel.

On Monday Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Buckingham Palace, on his return from Lisbon, where his Serene Highness had proceeded on a visit of condolence to his brother, the King-Regent of Portugal. In the course of the day, Mr. J. E. Jones had the honour of submitting his casts, for the busts he is about to execute, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

On Tuesday a Court was held for the reception of Sir Hamilton Seymour, on his return from St. Petersburg; and in the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee, and in the evening had a dinner party at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which a proclamation was ordered to be issued, warning persons against infringing certain regulations under the Foreign Enlistment Act. The Prince Consort went to Woolwich, accompanied by Lord Raglan, and inspected the Artillery Force about to leave for foreign service. The Queen and the Prince inspected a picture of the "Lying in State of the Duke of Wellington," which was submitted by Mr. Melville. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday (Friday) the Queen and the Prince left town for Osborne, passing through the Baltic fleet, en route to the Isle of Wight.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season), on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived, from Buckingham Palace, soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the great officers of state. The Queen and Prince Albert entered the throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; Earl Spencer, K.G., Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain; Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal), officiating for the Master of the Horse; and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal household. The Queen wore a train of white Irish poplin, embroidered with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, in colours, trimmed with silk fringe to match. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with gold blonde. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of emeralds and diamonds.

Meer Jafur Allykhan, Bahadur of Surat, appeared at the Court in an Eastern costume of great magnificence, richly adorned with pearls, diamonds, and emeralds.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present, attended by Lord William Paulet.

Lord Raglan had an audience of her Majesty before the Levee.

The diplomatic circle having been first introduced, several presentations took place.

The general circle was very numerous attended.

The following are the more noticeable presentations, selected from a list filling nearly three columns of the daily newspapers:—

The Duke of Beaufort, by General Lord Raglan.
 The Earl Ducie, by the Earl of Beaufort.
 The Earl of Carrick, by the Marquis of Ormonde.
 Viscount Dalrymple, M.P., by the Marquis of Breadalbane.
 Viscount Bellinghame, on his accession to the title, by Lord Foley.
 Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., on his accession to the title, by the Earl of Aberdeen.
 Brigadier-General Cator, on his appointment to the command of the Royal Artillery on the Eastern expedition, by Lord Raglan.
 Captain E. A. Ingfield, R.N., on promotion and appointment to the command of the Arctic Expedition, by Sir J. Graham.
 Sir Bernard Burke, on his appointment as Ulster King of Arms, by the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—This amiable Princess continues extremely ill. Her Royal Highness was somewhat better on Thursday, but her cough continues very troublesome: Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Hawkins are in attendance. The Queen and the members of the Royal Family, have called almost daily during the week to inquire after her Royal Highness.

The Countess Colloredo had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at Chandos House.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. | Thermometer. Highest Reading. | Thermometer. Lowest Reading. | Mean Temperature of the Day. | Departure of Temperature from Average. | Degree of Humidity. | Direction of Wind. | Rain in Inches. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mar. 3 | 30.640 | 59.0 | 24.8 | 40.4 | + 0.4 | 71 | S.E. | 0.00 |
| " 4 | 30.741 | 49.2 | 24.5 | 35.6 | — 4.3 | 93 | N.E. | 0.00 |
| " 5 | 30.715 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 35.6 | — 4.3 | 93 | N.E. | 0.00 |
| " 6 | 30.424 | 48.7 | 25.5 | 35.6 | — 3.9 | 92 | S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 7 | 30.419 | 51.5 | 28.3 | 38.1 | — 1.6 | 92 | S. | 0.00 |
| " 8 | 30.337 | 57.9 | 43.5 | 49.6 | + 9.7 | 92 | S.W. | 0.00 |
| " 9 | 30.242 | 64.0 | 47.9 | 55.4 | + 15.2 | 78 | S.W. | 0.00 |

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.64 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.58 inches by the afternoon of the 3rd; increased to 30.76 by 11h. p.m. on the 4th. This reading, reduced to the level of the sea, is 30.85; and is greater than any reading for many years. The reading continued high all the week; at the end it was 30.20. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.484 inches.

The mean daily temperature of the 9th was 55.4°; and is the highest mean daily temperature at present recorded on that day, the register extending back to the year 1814.

The mean temperature of the week was 42.3°, being 2.4° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 39.5°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 4th, and the highest reading on the 9th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 21.2°. The greatest was 34.2° on the 3rd; and the least 14°, on the 5th.

The weather, during the first three days of the week, was very fine, and the sky was almost cloudless; during the remainder the weather was fine, but the sky was almost overcast.

Fog was prevalent on the 3rd, 5th, and 6th.

No rain has fallen since February 23.

Lewisham, March 10, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births registered within the metropolitan districts within the week ending March 4, was 1739: of these, 893 were males, and 846 were females. The deaths registered exhibit a decrease from 1334 in the preceding week to 1135 in last week. The sudden rise was preceded by a fall in mean temperature, from 42° to 35°; the temperature then rose to 42°, and maintained it nearly for two weeks, and a reduction of 200 deaths within the week is the consequence. The actual number of deaths last week is less than the estimated amount by 60. The mortality from hooping-cough is still great, and scarlatina and typhus are prevalent. No death from cholera in the last three weeks. Small-pox seems to be rather on the increase; the number of deaths caused by it was 11 within the week, of which 4 occurred to persons of twenty years of age and upwards.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—This, the oldest of the medical societies, held its eighty-fifth anniversary on Wednesday last, at the Albion. The president, Dr. Forbes Winslow, in an appropriate speech, presented the Fothergillian gold medal to the successful essayist, B. Richardson, Esq. An oration was afterwards delivered by Henry Smith, Esq.; and the treasurer, Henry Hancock, Esq., stated to the fellows that the society itself was in a most prosperous condition. The fellows dined together in the evening.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., has engaged to preside over a royal festival at the London Tavern on Thursday next in aid of the Royal Orthopedic Hospital, for the cure of deformities. It appears that patients being received from all parts of the kingdom, an influx of cases has necessitated the erection of a more commodious building, and it is towards carrying out this laudable object that the committee are endeavouring to raise funds.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday the members of "Boodle's" entertained the Duke of Cambridge at dinner, in celebration of his being about to take a part in active warfare—the Earl of Cardigan in the chair. The party, which was necessarily confined to about sixty, comprised a number of noblemen and military officers.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A PART of Lord Palmerston's speech at the dinner to Sir Charles Napier on Tuesday last reminds us of a passage in a letter from "charming Molly Lepel" to the Countess of Suffolk. Our noble Home Secretary alluded to the easy dress of Sir Charles Napier, and the members of the Reform Club recognised the truth of Lord Palmerston's description of their friend by a good-natured laugh and a hearty cheer. Sir Charles is not over-given to tailors; less so, perhaps, than the great Lord Peterborough, of whom Molly Lepel has left so charming a description in a few words. The great General was careless about dress—indifferent, indeed, about what some people would call appearances. Our great Admiral is equally indifferent. What person in London, who knows London, and has his eyes about him, is unacquainted with the figure of Sir Charles Napier?—

Loose in his gaiters—looser in his gait.

Not that "Charley" wears gaiters; but no one line, perhaps, could hit off the gallant Admiral better than the line we have just quoted from the "Rejected Addresses." Not less happy a parallel, in Plutarch's style, is drawn by Molly Lepel between the conqueror of Spain and the Commander in the Baltic. Here it is:—"Lord Peterborough is here (at Bath), and has been so for some time, though by his dress one would believe he had not designed to make any stay; for he wears boots all day, and, as I hear, must do so, having brought no shoes with him. It is a comical sight to see him, with his blue ribbon and star, and a cabbage under each arm, or a chicken in his hand, which, after he himself has purchased at market, he carries home for his dinner." One would not expect to have seen Beau Brummell or Count D'Orsay so burthened, or equipped; but one has seen—we have ourselves seen—Sir Charles Napier in a dress and with encumbrances, that would make a capital companion picture to the Peterborough full-length.

A clever and very well-intentioned young nobleman (Lord Stanley) is desirous of making Blue-Books popular. Is he not trying at something that cannot succeed? Is it not impossible to convert Blue-Books into fairy tales? Here we have a big thick folio of the last session before us, with the taking title of "Public Houses." But what a lifeless mass it is, though abounding in curious particulars well meriting remembrance. What would such a subject be in the hands of Mr. Dickens? But Lord Stanley cannot expect that any Committee of the House is to be imbued with the wonderful faculties of the author of "Oliver Twist." Does his Lordship contemplate asking for an annual vote to successful authors to make Blue-Books readable? Is every examination to be digested into a side dish? Is every Report to be reduced into a leading article of the *Times*? Much might be done by way of popular digest. It is important to make the public acquainted with the inquiries of a session. But is not the public, let us ask, already acquainted with what the House does—and by private means? Surely the public press supplies, by private capital, all, or nearly all, that is valuable in Parliamentary papers. Why, then, should the public undertake to do what it is sure to fail in—and what, moreover, is already done much better than the House can do it, by private individuals?

Our fathers, to say nothing of our grandfathers, would hardly know the west front of Westminster Abbey. Wren, were he permitted to return to the earth for five minutes, would start as in a trance at the metamorphosis before him. Even Sir Walter Scott—more modern than Wren—as he diverged from Tothill-street (a street he liked so much), would look bewildered and lost at the strange building that has arisen, like a mushroom in the night, contiguous to the best-known Abbey in the world. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, by the line and rule of their architect, Mr. Scott, have recently raised (almost within a month) a block of eight houses, built half as high as the towers of the Abbey, and in a style almost as mongrel as Wren's unhappy mixture of Grecian and Gothic in the towers adjoining. In the centre of the block is a gateway leading—as of old—into Dean's-yard. The design seems an adaptation from St. Augustine's Gateway at Canterbury, and has some claims to merit as a composition. As a whole, however, we hear little that is said in praise of this recent addition to our London streets.

Artists are asking, and with justice, why the directors of the British Institution are not more alive to the necessities of the Institution; and the directors are asking, with equal justice, why artists are not more sensible than they have been of late to the advantages of an Institution which has done, and can still do, so much for art. There is not a better exhibition-room in London than the British Institution-rooms in Pall Mall. How admirably they are lighted; how conveniently they are situated. For years they were hung every season with some of the newest and choicest examples of English art. For years the directors gave prizes to the painters of the best pictures upon their walls. Of late artists have not supported the Exhibition as before. Of late the directors have not given prizes. In particular localities, where one was accustomed to look for a high-class picture, as confidently as an angler would look into a certain pool for a certain kind of fish, one now only finds a third-rate Art Union prize. How is this? Surely the Institution was an admirable market for a painter. A better (not a larger) attendance is to be found there than at the Royal Academy. You see all the patrons—you see every well-known purchaser.

Is it found that the Academy Exhibition is not only the best, but also the only good sale-room in London, for pictures? It is of course the desire of every artist, that his pictures should be seen by as many people as possible—so it is the desire of every author, that his books should be read by all who can read. It is still more the desire, however, of an artist, that his pictures should be bought—that when they leave the walls of the Exhibition room they never more return to the studio in which they were executed. Where, then, could they be seen to a greater advantage, it is asked, than in the British Institution? We confess we are at a loss to understand why the Institution has fallen off. There is, however, a fashion in all things, and the Institution has perhaps had its day.

Subscribers and prizeholders complain, and with reason, that the distribution of the London Art Union is made so late in the season that the best pictures are sold before they are enabled to enter the market. "Is it not enough," says a clamorous prizeholder of last year, "that I have to glean after patrons, but that I must be obliged to select after provincial Art Unions as well? I have paid for the present year. I expect, of course—who does not—that a prize will be given to me on this, as on the last, occasion. Well—I obtain a prize, and hurry in a Hansom to the Academy for a picture. I cannot find one to my liking. I run excited to the British Institution, and what do I find there?—that the Glasgow Art Union, or some other provincial institution, has been there before me, and the best pictures are gone. What alternative have I? I must buy a picture, and I cannot get even an ordinarily good one. One is bought for me by the secretaries, or by a committee-man—it is sent home. I do not like it. From the drawing-room it descends to the dining-room; from thence ascends to the garret; and is at last sent to take its place in an auction-room. If the London Art Union would distribute its prizes earlier, I might have had a chance at the British Institution, and that which has gone to a Glasgow Art Union might have been obtained for the parent institution in London." There is much in this. Mr. Godwin and Mr. Pocock (clever men both) should devise some remedy for an evil of this kind.

We have heard with pleasure that the Hand-books to the several "courts" in the Crystal Palace have been placed under the editorial care of Mr. Samuel Phillips. They could not have been placed in better hands; not that Mr. Layard, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Scharf, &c., will require much looking after. An editor, however, is necessary; and what the Company and the public want, Mr. Phillips is more than competent to supply.

A NATIONAL SONG FOR SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE BALTIC FLEET.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Don't you know the wrong you're doing?
Mighty Czar! mighty Czar!
Don't you see there's mischief brewing?
Mighty Czar!
France and England, one in council,
Are impatient for the day,
And are steaming to the Baltic,
Ripe and ready for the fray.
We have hearts that never fail us,
So look out for wounds and scars;
For there's Charley Napier coming,
With his gallant Jack Tars!
For there's Charley Napier coming,
With his gallant Jack Tars!

Oh, you think you're very clever,
Mighty Czar! mighty Czar!
But we'll do our best endeavour,
Mighty Czar!
To convince you of your folly.
We are strong when duty calls,
And since reason will not teach you,
Here's success to cannon-balls!
You shall rue the day you roused us
From the sleep of bygone wars.
So, look out for Charley Napier,
With his gallant Jack Tars!
So, look out for Charley Napier,
With his gallant Jack Tars!

'Tis a foolish course you've chosen,
Mighty Czar! mighty Czar!
Russia's strong, no doubt—when frozen—
Mighty Czar!
'Twas not you that beat Napoleon,
But your ugly ice and sleet;
And we'll profit by the warning,
And we'll try you with our fleet.
Ere you feel the summer breezes,
You may thank your happy stars
If you do not yield to Napier,
And his gallant Jack Tars!
If you do not yield to Napier,
And his gallant Jack Tars!

*** We have much pleasure in publishing the above opportune and characteristic National Song—which will be re-inserted, with appropriate music, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next, the 18th instant.

BANQUET TO SIR C. NAPIER AT THE REFORM CLUB.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR C. NAPIER, K.C.B., was entertained at a splendid banquet by the members of the Reform Club on Tuesday evening. The dinner took place in the coffee-room of the Club-house, in Pall-mall; but, owing to its limited dimensions, accommodation could not be provided for more than 200 gentlemen. Many members of the club, however, who were unable to obtain seats at the dinner-table, crowded the ante-chambers and the approaches to the coffee-room, in order to hear the addresses of the noble chairman and the invited guests. The only decorations of the dining-room consisted of the French, English, and Turkish ensigns, which were arranged alternately around the apartment. A considerable crowd had assembled in front of the club, by whom Sir C. Napier, Lord Palmerston, and others of the guests, were loudly cheered upon their arrival.

Lord Palmerston took the chair; and among the gentlemen present were Sir J. Graham, M.P.; Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. Peto, M.P.; Mr. Ferguson, M.P.; Admiral Berkeley, M.P.; M. Musurus, the Turkish Minister; Namik Pacha; Mr. Keogh, M.P., Solicitor-General for Ireland; Mr. Sadler, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Sir J. Lillie, &c. Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and Sir de Lacy Evans, M.P., acted as Vice-Chairmen on the occasion.

After the usual loyal toasts the Chairman gave "The health of the Emperor and Empress of the French," which was received with great enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston passed a high encomium on the Emperor for his "single-minded sincerity, energy of purpose, and great straightforwardness." In proposing the health of the Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid, the Chairman said there never was a Sovereign who was more the object of the most abominable injustice on the part of others than the Sultan now is (loud cheers); an injustice which was only to be equalled by that which is described in the old fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb." But the wolf, this time, has made a mistake; it was no lamb he has had to deal with (great laughter and cheering). As to the deeds of the Sultan himself, speaking as a member of the Reform Club, it was surely a title to esteem that the Sultan is a great Reformer. It is true that he had not wounded the consciences and prejudices and habits innate of his subjects. He had been too wise to go at that speed in reform which would defeat his own purposes. But, making allowance for their ancient prejudices, and the rooted habits with which he had to deal, he ventured to say that the Sultan has made greater improvements of all sorts and kinds throughout his wide dominions than has fallen to the lot of any other Sovereign to make in the same period of time, and he was now reaping the fruits of that wise course which he then pursued. There was one act of the Sultan which could never be forgotten by the generous people of England. In 1849 (Cheers), when the Hungarians were overpowered by the united armies of Austria and Russia, and when they were compelled to seek for safety and refuge in the territories of the Sultan, and he, the Sovereign of a weaker power, was threatened with war by his two great and powerful neighbours, unless he gave up those unfortunate fugitives to the vengeance of the powers they had offended, the Sultan bravely, firmly, and generously refused to give them up. Ay, and he refused even before he was assured of the support of England and France, which, when he demanded, we lost not a moment in giving him. But, merit be to him, he did not wait for that assurance, but bravely and generously placed himself as a shield to the unfortunate, and declared that he was ready to encounter any extremity of danger rather than give them up.

M. Musurus returned thanks in French. The Chairman then gave "The Allied Fleets and Armaments of France and England;" to which Admiral Berkeley and Sir de Lacy Evans replied. The Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Charles Napier, passed a high eulogium on the gallant Admiral. After describing his successes in Syria, by sea and land, Lord Palmerston went on to show that he had not been content with acting a successful part as an Admiral and a General:—

He must needs act the part of a diplomatist too; and that with equal success, for he went to Alexandria and landed there, and persuaded Mehmet Ali to sign a convention which eventually led to the peaceful evacuation of Syria, to the accomplishment of the purposes of the war, and which rescued Syria from the horrors of invasion. Gentlemen, that successful campaign has had no unimportant bearing upon the state of things which we are now considering; for the ruler of Egypt, who was then directing his fleets and armies against the Sultan—the result of that campaign has been what we now see, that the ships and troops of Egypt are ranged side by side with those of the Sultan, and that the Pacha of Egypt is now as loyal as any subject in the Sultan's dominions (loud cheers). We have reason to hope he will be equally successful in the future as the past; and, bearing that in mind, I cannot refrain from repeating an observation made to me by a very discriminating and calculating friend of mine, who passed some portion of his time in the East at the period to which I have adverted. I mentioned my gallant friend to him, and praised his boldness, his intrepidity, his daring. My friend said "Yes; all that is very true; but there is another quality Sir Charles Napier possesses—I never saw a man in my life who calculated so many moves beforehand as Sir Charles Napier" (Great cheering). Now, when a man calculates his moves beforehand, and has a spirit and genius to

execute them, I think that the country which places its fortunes in his hands may well feel confidence in his success (Cheers).

Sir Charles Napier returned thanks for the very handsome manner in which they had expressed their congratulations. With reference to the expedition, he said:—

I cannot say that we are in a state of war, because we are still in a state of peace; but I suppose we are very nearly at war. I suppose that when I get to the Baltic I shall have an opportunity of declaring war (loud cheering). And certainly, if I have the opportunity, I hope it will end in a prosperous war; because I can safely say that this country never sent out such a splendid fleet as that which is about to go into the Baltic in a few days. My right hon. friend, Sir James Graham, deserves the greatest credit for having, after so long a peace, when we had no seamen, or very few, been able to fit out such a magnificent fleet. Well, with that force—I do not say that it is equal to the force of Russia—but, with the assistance of the screw, we shall be able to attack a very large and a superior force; and I trust every officer and sailor on board the fleet will remember the words of the immortal Nelson, "England expects every Man to do his Duty" (loud cheers).

Sir James Graham, whose health had been drunk with enthusiasm, spoke also in high terms of the gallant Admiral.

He possesses my entire confidence (said the right hon. baronet) and I rejoice in having had the opportunity on this great occasion to commend him to the choice of my Sovereign. The selection, I believe, is approved by the country; it is approved by the profession; and although the propelling power of the fleets may be changed, though naval tactics may be altered, as he goes forth the commander, not of a pressed body of men (Cheers), but of volunteers in her Majesty's service—though all these old plans may be changed, yet there is one thing that is unchanged—the gallantry and the power of command of my hon. friend. He does not go forth under the hypocritical pretence of conducting a religious war (loud and vehement cheering); but he goes forth to assert the independence of Europe—to resist, and I hope successfully to resist, that lawless spirit of aggression and aggrandisement which now threatens to disturb the general peace (Cheers). My gallant friend says that when he gets into the Baltic he will declare war. I, as First Lord of the Admiralty, give him my free consent to do so (loud cheers). I hope that war will be short. It may be sharp, but I trust that with the spirit and energy that has ever guided my gallant friend, it will be decisive.

The other toasts were "The Turkish Minister," by Sir William Molesworth; "The Turkish Army and Navy" (coupled with the names of Omer Pacha and Admiral Slade), by Lord Dudley Stuart; "Lord Palmerston" (the chairman), by Sir Charles Napier; "The Vice-Chairmen. Lord D. Stuart and Sir de Lacy Evans," by the Chairman; "Namik Pacha," by Sir de Lacy Evans; "Admirals Hamelin and Dundas, and Success to the Combined Fleets," by Sir J. Scott Lillie; and "The Reform Club, and continued Prosperity to it," by Admiral Berkeley. The company did not separate till a late hour.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., CHIEF IN COMMAND OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE appointment of Sir Charles Napier to the command of the Baltic Fleet was hailed by the public of this country with unqualified delight. It is not less consonant with the more refined civilisation of the present day than with old British instincts, that the blow to be struck at Russia should be sharp and decisive; and to what naval commander could the country look for more dashing service than to this illustrious member of the great Napier family? Apart also from motives of policy, there was the stigma upon his general reputation uttered by one Prime Minister that he lacked "discretion." This hastily-recorded taunt received its triumphant refutation at the banquet given to Sir Charles Napier, on Tuesday, in the assurance of reliance which both Lord Palmerston and Sir James Graham declared in the judgment, foresight, and valour of the gallant Admiral.

Sir Charles Napier was born on the 6th March, 1786, and is the eldest son of the Hon. Charles Napier, of Murchiston Hall, in the county of Stirling, a captain in the Royal Navy, by his second wife, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., of Westburn, Lanarkshire. The gallant Admiral is grandson, by a first marriage, of Francis, fifth Lord Napier, brother to Colonel Thomas Erskine Napier, and cousin to Lord Napier, R.N., who, in 1834, died in China.

Sir Charles entered the navy as a first-class volunteer before he was fourteen years old. If we abridge the particulars of his early career, it is not because they are abstractedly without interest, but that a record of his numerous services would impose an enormous inroad upon our space. His life has been one of continued activity in his profession, and involves an infinite variety of services to the State. He entered the navy on the 1st Nov., 1799, on board the *Martin* sloop, commanded by the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, employed in the North Sea; and, in the spring of 1800, removed to the *Renown*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir John Borlase Warren. He next proceeded to the Mediterranean, where, in 1802, he became a midshipman of the *Greyhound*. After various other employments, he became Lieutenant in Nov., 1805. In March, 1807, he was made Acting Commander of the brig *Pullusk*. In August, 1808, he removed to the *Recruit* brig, of 18 guns, in which vessel he fought a smart action with, and put to flight, the *Diligente*, French corvette, of 22 guns, and 140 men. In this action he had his mainmast shot away, and was himself severely wounded. Although his thigh was broken, he refused to leave the deck. In 1809 he served with great distinction in the reduction of Martinique, and in the capture of the *Chapout*, 74. In the first instance, he considerably shortened the siege by the manner in which, with only five men, he landed, scaled the walls, and, in open day, planted the union jack on the ramparts of Fort Edward. In the latter engagement, his services were so much appreciated, that he was at once posted to the prize.

Passing over a variety of brilliant services performed, we come to the year 1813, when, in company with the *Furieuse*, 36, which had on board the second battalion of the 10th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel John Pine Coffin, Captain Napier, in the teeth of the fire of four batteries and a tower mounting ten 24 and 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, and two 9-inch mortars, succeeded in taking possession of the island of Ponza. His services in the brilliant expedition against Alexandria drew from Captain James Alexander Gordon, the conducting officer, a remark in one of his despatches, "that he owed this officer more obligations than he had words to express." Captain Napier had been in command of the *Euryalus*, and, in June, 1815, she was paid off, when the gallant Captain was nominated a C.B. He was not again called into activity until 1829; when, for three years, he was employed in particular service in the *Galatee*, 42. In 1833 he succeeded Admiral Sartorius in the command of Don Pedro's fleet, and gained a signal victory over the more numerous fleet of Don Miguel, off Cape St. Vincent; a service for which he obtained the title of Count Cape St. Vincent, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword. In 1839 Captain Napier took the command of the *Powerful*, 84, intended for the Mediterranean, where, in the following year, hoisting the flag of Commodore, he became second in command under Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, of the force engaged on the coast of Syria. He was destined, on this new scene, to eclipse even the splendour of his own past services; and, as the events in the East, in which he played so auspicious a part, are more easily within the reach of the memory, we can a little amplify the record of his exploits. On the 10th September, 1840, he effected a landing at D'Journe, on the Syrian coast, in a manner which called forth the eulogy of his Admiral. In the course of the same month he defeated a body of the enemy at Kelbon, and on the 27th he bombarded, and necessarily stormed, with a force of not more than 900 allies and 500 Turks, the town of Sidon, protected by a fort and citadel, and a line of wall defended by 2700 men, all of whom were made prisoners. On that occasion, at the head of the British Marines, he broke into the enemy's barracks, and obtained possession of the castle. On the 9th of the following October he entirely routed an Egyptian force, stationed under Ibrahim Pacha, in a strong position on the mountains near Beyrout. The result of the forward movement, which had immediately preceded this success, was the surrender of Beyrout itself; and the effect of the victory the entire submission of the army of Soliman Pacha. After co-operating in the memorable attack at St. Jean d'Acre, he proceeded to take charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he landed, and concluded a convention with Mehmet Ali. For these brilliant services he was created a K.C.B., included in the thanks of Parliament; and was presented with the Cross of the Order of St. George of Russia, and the Insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In November, 1841, after his return from the East, he was made a Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. He was promoted, in 1846, to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and in May, 1853, he attained his present standing of Vice-Admiral.

We may now add a few words upon Sir C. Napier's career ashore. As member for Marylebone, every one will remember his uncompromising opinions upon Reform; everyone will recall, with a keen relish, his terrific onslaughts upon the "shams" and ship-building peccadilloes of Boards of Admiralty, both by word of mouth and by his pen. Sir Charles unsuccessfully contested Portsmouth and Greenwich in 1832 and 1837; but, in 1841, he was returned for Marylebone.

We give a specimen or two of the gallant Admiral's bluntness of address and thorough sailor-like style, even when addressing the House



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., COMMANDER OF THE BALTIC FLEET.—(FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.)

of Commons. We take them at random, simply observing that, in all his speeches, whether from the platform or delivered in Parliament, there lurked, under a sledge-hammer style of expression, a good deal of sound sense and a good deal of humour. In moving the amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, before the Government of Lord Melbourne quitted office, Mr. Stuart Wortley attacked the Ministry for falsified promises of peace and retrenchment. Sir Charles Napier thought himself qualified to speak to the first point, if not to the second; and he, therefore, retorted upon the hon. and learned gentleman that if his party had been in power, the country might possibly have had large wars, and with them great contracts and loans. He doubted if any other person than the noble Lord (Palmerston) could have preserved the peace of the country in the manner in which that noble Lord had been able to do. The hon. gentleman had accused the Government of making little wars, and said that the Government which had held office for eighteen years before the present Government came into office had made but one war—the war of Navarino; but the Tory Government had also made war with Algiers, and in India had engaged in the Burmese War; but he had also forgotten to admit that, when that Government was in office, they had

suffered France to go to war with Spain, and to march 100,000 troops into that country, and put down constitutional Government there. A more characteristic bit of blunt satire grew out of a discussion whether the Hon. Mr. Scarlett should receive compensation for the loss of a legal office he had held. Commodore Truncheon, if he had spoken at this day, would have modified his indignation at the "land sharks," somewhat in the following language of Sir C. Napier:—He had always noticed, he said, that the House of Commons was most liberal in dealing with any case where any gentleman of the law was concerned. It was not long since they had voted £3,500 as a retiring pension for a Vice-Chancellor. Now that would just be the retiring pension which would be given to eight Admirals, after fifty years' service. He mentioned a few of the pensions given to officers on the abolition of the Navy Board (then) some ten years ago. There was Sir F. Seymour, a very old officer, who had lost an arm; he had a patent place, which, being abolished, he was compensated by being sent out to the Brazils, where he died. Another officer, who held a patent place, was compensated by a transportation of three years to South America; and another officer, under the same circumstances, was compensated by five years' employment, and to remain the rest of his life on half-pay. He might

also mention the name of Captain Hornby. He enjoyed a patent place of £1000 a year. It was abolished, and he was compensated by five years' employment at Woolwich. He only mentioned these things to show the difference in the way of dealing with gentlemen of the long robe and gentlemen with short jackets!

Sir Charles Napier has been rather a prolific author on naval subjects. He has written several articles in the *United Service Journal*. In 1832 he published in that journal "Observations on the Construction and Qualities of the *Vernon* and *Castor*, and Naval Architecture in General," and "Remarks on Steam-vessels." He is also author of an "Account of the War in Portugal between Don Pedro and Don Miguel," and an "Account of the War in Syria." About the year 1828 he submitted to the Admiralty the model of a ship, which was afterwards placed in the United Service Museum; and, in 1846, we find him constructing the notorious *Sidon* steam-frigate, of 560-horse power.

Sir Charles married Eliza, daughter of — Younghusband, Esq., widow of Edwards Elers, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter.

[The accompanying Portrait of Sir Charles Napier is from a daguerreotype by Mayall.]

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.



ARMED DERVISHES ACCOMPANYING TROOPS ON A SKIRMISH.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

KALAFAT, February 9, 1854.

THE monotony of camp life at Kalafat has scarcely been once broken since the last advance of the Russians until the 5th. At eleven o'clock on that day a squadron of irregulars, under Yacoub Aga, and a squadron of dragoons, rode out of the entrenchment, in the direction of Golenz, for the purpose of beating up the quarters of the enemy in that village. The enemy's videttes, who occupied the brow of the precipices that skirt the bank of the Danube, were to be driven in, and the moment of their disappearance was to be seized to advance a couple of battalions of infantry, three squadrons of Lancers, and a half battery of three guns, under cover of some hilly and broken ground, in which the whole might lie concealed from the enemy. The bashi-bozouks, breaking out into an irregular line, advanced in a straggling manner, and drove in the videttes, who seemed, however, to be tolerably protected.

They merely retired behind the cover of a set of hayricks, conveniently placed amongst some semliks. The sharp twang of bullets exchanged between the solitary videttes and the bashi-bozouks soon began to swell into a louder and more continuous rattle, as a fresh squadron of horse came up to drive us back. Little harm seemed to be done on either side. Both parties fired at a considerable elevation, for the purpose of increasing the distance of the range; and appeared to take but little aim in consequence. A chance shot brought down a bashi-bozouk, whose horse came flying back without his rider; and a Russian dragoon on the other side bit the dust. Matters, however, did not long remain in that comparatively inactive state. The semliks and hayricks which formed the protection of the Russians were at the angle of a precipice, in the centre of a bend formed by the Danube; and as the skirmishers on both sides were firing dropping shots at each other, a body of horse rushed up a ravine with a loud hurrah, and charged with wonderful speed on the bashi-bozouks. To turn and fly was for them the work of an instant. They galloped off, as if their wont, and scattered themselves in all directions; whilst a squadron of Turkish dragoons broke into skirmishing line, and the fire on both sides was renewed, little damage being done on either part. At this moment an endeavour was made to gather the Irregulars together, in order to form them again into line; but this was a work of some difficulty: many had retired to a considerable distance, and were out of reach of orders; others were unwilling; and the captains were to be seen rushing here and there, bringing up the stragglers and driving on the unwilling. Many, however, appeared deaf to the command of their officers, and refused altogether to advance; and here occurred one of the most curious incidents of the day. Accompanied by a couple of dragoons, the chief of the Irregulars seized three of the worst-behaved bashi-bozouks, whom he ordered to dismount for punishment. The men howled piteously, crying "Amman Effendim" ("Pardon, master!") but the Captain resolutely commenced proceedings. The unfortunate Irregular, having been deprived of his sword, was held down on the ground by two Dragoons, and, in spite of his cries, was beaten with the back of his own crooked sword. Blow after blow came down upon his shoulders and legs, until the Captain, apparently tired, desisted. The same scene was repeated with two others, who were then marched off, tottering upon their beaten limbs, tied with ropes, and forced to run on foot after the dragoons who led them. Meanwhile, the enemy had not been idle; and, whilst your Correspondent stood looking on at this singular scene, the group of punishers and punished, together with the bystanders, were dangerously in the rear of the retreating Turks. A squadron of Russian horse, with two field-pieces, came rushing on at triple speed. The guns were unlimbered, and began firing. The bullets at the same time were whizzing about our ears, and a speedy retreat became necessary. We had hardly retired behind the infantry and guns which lay concealed in the broken ground, when the Turkish guns returned the fire of the Russians, and a smart cannonade followed. The pieces on both sides were ill-served, the shells of the enemy bursting in the air short of the Turkish battalions; whilst the Russians, surprised at the volleys which were fired at them, retired out of range immediately; and the shots on our side also fell short. The bashi-bozouks again advanced as the Russians retired; and the traces left on the ground, together with the discovery of a couple of swords, only proved that the loss on both sides had not been very great. This was the end of what is called here a reconnaissance; an operation, however, which did not seem to us to have the character assigned to it. On the part of the Turks, no knowledge was gained as to what might be the force of the enemy; and on the part of the Russians, there seemed to be no desire to do aught than repel with as little trouble as possible the attack that was made upon

them. Much has been heard of the force of the enemy in the surrounding villages between this and Krajova, and some surprise is felt at his apathy at a time when the mildest weather and a pure sky would render operations as easy as in summer. It is said that there are now from 30,000 to 40,000 Russians in Little Wallachia, and their apparent unwillingness to hazard a force of that magnitude against the intrenchments of Kalafat, is considered as a symptom of the respect in which the Turks are held by their enemy. But who shall say what are the real intentions of the Czar?

In the camp, of course, politics are as much discussed as anywhere else. The periodical changes of Ministers in Constantinople are made the subject of loud debate, and the Turks abandon their usual quietude of demeanour in the warmth of contending opinions. The Turks, it must be remarked, are usually much like Indians in their mode of settling questions of importance. In contemplation of a forward movement against the enemy, they hold a *medjlis*, or council; and then the most profound silence is preserved whilst each General or officer broods over what is supposed to be an idea. In the majority of instances silence is not a sign of thought; and the *medjlis* of the Turks is more frequently without results than fruitful in expedients. In the councils of the great, a mute—i.e., a person who in his youth was considerably deprived of his tongue—is used to bring in the coffee, which prevents the councillors from going to sleep; but, in real truth the mute is merely a thing of supererogation, for a Turkish council is as silent as the grave; and, when decision, which is rare, is known to have marked the proceedings, the mute will be found to have been carefully excluded. Councils are always fatal things. If Clive had listened to their advice we should not have won Plassey. If Charles XII. had held one, would he have won Narva? But, with the Turks, councils are a necessity—a dull one, it is true; but one which they may not abolish without danger. An instance took place not long since which was ludicrous enough. In a reconnaissance that was made in the direction of Citaté, a Captain of Lancers rushed up to inform his commanding officer that the Russians were about to cut us off. "Peki" (good), said the commander, proceeding as if he had not received the information. "What!" said a Captain, "shall we not halt and hold a council?" "D—n your *medjlis*!" said the Commandant, who was a Pole, to the astonishment of all around. There is no Turkish officer, in such a case, that would not have halted; pipes would have been lighted all round, and by the time a decision was come to, the enemy would, perhaps, have made progress so far as to bring about a catastrophe, which might otherwise have been avoided.

The apathy of the Turks has, however, been somewhat shaken by the intelligence that a change of Ministry had taken place at Constantinople; and that Riza Pacha, lately at the head of the Admiralty, had been promoted to the post of Minister of War. Riza Pacha is supposed, whether with truth or not, to be less favourable to warlike measures than his predecessor in office, and it is feared lest the ascendancy of a peaceful Minister may produce some change in the policy hitherto pursued at Constantinople. It need scarcely be said that an attempt to check the ardour of the Turks against the Russians at the present moment might lead to serious consequences. I do not believe that a Ministry of peace would be likely to live any time. The softness of the capital betrayed the feelings of the population, when they grumbled against the Imperial proclamation, of which they had mistaken the tenor; but there are other symptoms which prove the existence of the popular sentiments, and amongst them may be noted one which is strongly telling. The town of Widdin and the camp of Kalafat are this moment full of dervishes, armed with poles, to which are attached scythe blades. (We have engraved our Correspondent's sketch of this scene, and shall, next week, present other sketches received with this communication.) These fanatics are, in truth, a disgrace to the Turks, for their avowed intention is the cutting off of the heads of defunct Russians; but the presence of these men in the ranks of the army, where there may be seen at every skirmish calling on the Prophet to destroy the Giaours, is a sign of the fanaticism which now animates the people; and the proof that this fanaticism is shared by the soldiers, is shown by the charity which the latter afford to the Dervishes. The feelings excited by the news of Ministerial changes in Constantinople, have been replaced by others within the last twenty-four hours, by the receipt of a supplement to the Turkish Constantinople journal, in which it is announced that England and France have declared war against Russia. This, however, is a piece of news which is considered to require confirmation.

Intelligence of a character more likely to be true, has come up from Rustchuk. It appears that a few days ago Omer Pacha, appeared in that city, and ordered the bombardment of Giurgevo. The guns in posi-

tion on the island between the two cities, were belching forth their deadly projectiles during an entire day. It is now rumoured that thirty battalions of Turks have passed the Danube at Sistova, and invaded Wallachia in that direction. Whether this be true, or not, it is impossible to ascertain; but on the day before yesterday a movement was made by the Russians, which tends to confirm the opinion, either that Omer Pacha has already made a diversion, or is about to make one. The enemy was seen to advance at about noon, simultaneously from Payana and from Golenz, with upwards of 20,000 men and fifty-four guns. Nine battalions marched from the former place, eight from the latter, and two battalions moved in the centre. This infantry was further supported by four regiments of cavalry. The enemy came up in this force for the purpose apparently of burning the forage in proximity to the entrenchment. Whilst the Russian infantry remained out of gun-shot, behind the undulations of the ground, parties of Cossacks were to be seen galloping to and fro, and setting fire to hayricks and maize-magazines. This they did without molestation from the Turks, who seemed to look on unconcerned at the destruction before them. Having remained about three hours in order of battle, and doubtless obtained from the heights around a tolerable notion of the strength of Kalafat, the Russians retired, and were only followed by a few of the Irregulars, at whom they fired with six-pounders—rather a useless operation. As the shades of evening drew on, the glare of the fires was distinctly visible, not only in the plains in front of the position, but far away towards Payana, Maglavitz, and Citaté, where huge masses of flame cast up a lurid light upon the hills of sand, and announced a wide and regularly-organised conflagration. Such a proceeding on the part of the enemy seemed to argue a determination to retire; and it was resolved, at night, to reconnoitre the nearest villages, for the purpose of ascertaining if they were still occupied. Achmet Pacha accordingly marched out at eleven o'clock, with nine squadrons of horse, and a few irregulars, and took the road to Golenz. Four guns accompanied the force, which came before the village, without encountering more than a couple of Cossacks. The bashi-bozouks rushed at these two individuals with terrific ardour, firing their fuses and pistols as if a whole regiment were in front of them, but no enemy appeared. A halt was ordered; the guns were brought up, unlimbered, and fired at random in the direction of the village. No reply was given, no Russian appeared, and the General in command, satisfied with what he had done, turned back and came in to quarters as ignorant as to the point which it was necessary to ascertain as when the party set out. I have thought it necessary to state these facts because they show great lack of judgment on the part of the officers who hold command here. The Turks are brave; their discipline has struck me on more than one occasion. It is only a pity that bravery should be liable to such singular misdirection from officers who exhibit ignorance in the details of their profession. More than half the day has passed, and yet we are still ignorant as to whether the Russians are in full retreat towards Krajova or not.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

From the following proclamation, which appeared at St. Petersburg on the 23rd inst., it will be seen that the Czar is using every means of excite the fanatical zeal of his degraded serfs:—

We, Nicholas I., &c.,—

We have already informed our beloved and faithful subjects of the progress of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

Since then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not ceased sincerely to wish, as we still wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We entertained even the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish Government of its misconceptions engendered by treacherous instigations, in which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, veiling intentions of aggrandisement. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

The English and French Governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets off Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring war, have sent their fleets into the Black Sea, proclaiming their intention to protect the Turks, and to impede the free navigation of our vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard-of a course of proceeding among civilised nations, we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers.

Thus, England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia combatting for the orthodox faith.

But Russia will not betray her holy calling; and, if enemies infringe on her frontiers, we are ready to meet them with the firmness bequeathed to us by our forefathers. Are we not still the same Russian nation, of whose exploits the memorable events of 1812 bear witness?

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let all Russia exclaim, "O Lord, our Redeemer! whom shall we fear? May God be glorified, and His enemies be scattered." St. Petersburg, Feb. 9 (21), 1854.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

CRIMINAL LAW BILLS.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called the attention of the House to the reports which had been made at various times by the Commissioners appointed for the Codification and Consolidation of the Criminal Law. On these reports bills had been framed, which had been referred to a select committee of their Lordships, and on which the opinions of the Judges had been asked. Those opinions, it appeared, were strongly against the measure. He wished, therefore, to know the intentions of the Government as to the bills in question.

The LORD CHANCELLOR intimated his intention of referring the bills to a select committee.

Lord BROUGHAM addressed their Lordships (who were by this time reduced to four) at great length, expressing his sorrow at the prospect of fresh delay in giving the public the advantage of a criminal code.

The subject then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. LAYARD wished to know whether, in the event of the Emperor of Russia withdrawing his forces from the Principalities, he would be placed in the same position as he was before the commencement of this war—whether the old treaties were still to be in force?

Lord J. RUSSELL: The proposal made to the Emperor of Russia has no reference whatever to the treaties. We consider that the occupation of the Principalities belonging to the Sultan is a wrongful occupation, and we have therefore requested the Emperor of Russia to evacuate those Principalities by the 30th of April; but if he accedes to that request it is by no means to be conclusive as to the war between Russia and Turkey, nor will it include any treaty between those two Powers.

Mr. LAYARD said, the noble Lord had not answered his question. What he wished to know was, whether this was a definite proposal, which enabled the Emperor of Russia to resume the negotiations which existed at the time when a day was given him to accept certain proposals made to him in consequence of what took place at the Conference of Vienna and at Constantinople. If so, we should return exactly to the *status quo ante bellum*.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I do not know how I can explain further my answer to the hon. gentleman's question. What we proposed was, that the Principalities should be evacuated; and, supposing the Emperor of Russia were to consent to that request, it would then, of course, be open to him and the Sultan to negotiate, and it would be open to the Four Powers to meditate or to take part in any way in these negotiations.

Mr. LAYARD: I beg to give notice that I shall take an early opportunity of bringing the subject in a definite shape before the House (Hear, hear).

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the "consideration of the financial state of the country." Considering the gravity of the circumstances in which the country was placed, the Government thought that they would best discharge their duty by submitting, at that unusually early period of the session, the financial statement for the year, and the measures they thought requisite to be adopted to meet the exigencies, which must make a serious addition to the public burdens. He then proceeded to detail the actual state of the revenue and expenditure. The sums at which he had last year estimated the produce of the different sources of revenue, and the actual receipts, were, in round numbers, as follows:—

| | Estimates. | Actual Receipts. |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Customs | £20,680,000 | £20,600,000 |
| Excise | 14,640,000 | 15,170,000 |
| Stamps | 6,700,000 | 6,960,000 |
| Taxes | 3,260,000 | 3,178,000 |
| Income-tax | 5,550,000 | 5,700,000 |
| Post-office | 900,000 | 1,042,000 |
| Crown lands | 390,000 | 391,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 320,000 | 503,000 |
| Old stores | 460,000 | 481,000 |

The total amount of revenue for the year, as estimated, including saving by reduction and conversion of debt, was £52,990,000, whereas the actual receipts produced £54,025,000, showing an improvement, or excess over the estimates, of £1,035,000. On the other hand, the expenditure for which the House provided last session was estimated at £52,183,000; but the actual expenditure, though swelled by charges for military operations, was but £51,171,000; so that, while the income of the country was £1,035,000 more than the estimates, the expenditure was £1,012,000 less. Mr. Gladstone then detailed the results of the measures of last year for the remission of duties, and of those for the extension and augmentation of taxes. He had calculated the net produce of the Irish income-tax for the year at £460,000, and the result had been an excess of £20,000, or about £480,000. The extension of the tax downward, in Great Britain, to incomes of £100 a-year, would, he expected, yield to the Exchequer at least as much as he had estimated, namely, £250,000. The extension of the spirit duty in Scotland, which he had calculated would produce £278,000, had yielded only £209,000, but the apparent diminution was explained by the increased temperance of the people, and there was not so much as the breath of a suspicion of any revival of illicit distillation. The result of the augmentation of the spirit-duty in Ireland had been altogether satisfactory, the amount for which he had taken credit having been £198,000, whereas the actual amount was not less than £213,000. With respect to the succession-duty, so far as regarded the ultimate probable yield, he saw no reason to depart from his conjectural estimate; but certain relaxations would almost overtake the actual receipts. He did not expect to realise more than £500,000 from this tax in the next year; and he had every reason to believe that the florid calculations of those who had predicted that the tax would realise from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 were visionary. The whole of the facts he had stated, combined together, proved that the finances of the country stood upon a sound and solid foundation. The future, however, must be governed by an altered state of circumstances; and, making moderate allowances, he submitted the following estimate of the probable revenue in the year 1854-55:—

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Customs | £20,175,000 |
| Excise | 14,595,000 |
| Stamps | 7,090,000 |
| Taxes | 3,015,000 |
| Income-tax | 6,275,000 |
| Post-office | 1,200,000 |
| Crown Lands | 259,000 |
| Old Stores | 420,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 320,000 |
| | £53,349,000 |

The expenditure for the year was less satisfactory. The charge for the funded debt had indeed been reduced from £27,570,000, to £27,000,000—a difference of £570,000 in favour of the country—which was in part due to the act of 1844, and in part to the measure of last session for paying off certain minor and South Sea Stocks. The charges for 1854-5 would stand thus:—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Funded Debt | £27,000,000 |
| Unfunded Debt | 546,000 |
| Consolidated Fund | 2,460,000 |
| Army | 6,857,000 |
| Navy | 7,488,000 |
| Ordnance | 3,846,000 |
| Commissariat | 645,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,775,000 |
| Militia | 530,000 |
| Packet service | 792,000 |

To the foregoing must be added a provision for the extraordinary military expenditure connected with the expedition to the East. This sum, he remarked, must necessarily be indefinite. It was proposed to calculate the vote for this extraordinary military service at the rate of £50 per head for 25,000 men, or £1,250,000. Adding this amount to the other estimated charges, the total expenditure would be £56,189,000, and the estimated revenue being only £53,349,000, there would be a deficiency of revenue in 1854-55 of no less than £2,840,000. This sum, however, would not represent the whole cost of the war; but for this event, there would be a surplus of £1,166,000, and, with the saving accruing on the funded debt of £500,000, we should have had a fund for a further remission of taxation of £1,666,000. The total difference of the account against the Exchequer, including the surplus, was no less than £4,506,000. We had, therefore, an actual deficiency to provide for amounting to £2,840,000 a year. How was this deficiency to be made up? He trusted not by interfering with the reduction of taxation already made. The net amount of loss to the Exchequer by

the remission of taxes in 1853 was £1,002,000, which might be saved by retracing our steps. He hoped the committee would support the Government in standing by the different branches of the revenue as they existed. They did not propose, in the face of the figures he had stated, and of the circumstances of the country, to part with any of the branches of the public revenue; and, if so, and if money must be had, would it be right to increase the rates of duty of Customs and Excise, or to replace the duties abolished? The answer of the committee would, he hoped, be, like that of the Government, in the negative.

We have entered upon a great struggle, (said the right hon. gentleman), but we have entered upon it under favourable circumstances. We have proposed to you to make great efforts, and you have nobly and cheerfully backed our proposals. You have already by your votes added very nearly 40,000 men to the establishments of the country; and, taking into account changes that have actually been carried into effect with regard to the return of soldiers from the colonies, and the arrangements which in the present state of Ireland might be made—but which are not made—with respect to the constabulary force, in order to render the military force disposable to the utmost possible extent, it is not too much to say that we have virtually an addition to the disposable forces of the country, by land and by sea, at the present moment, as compared with our position twelve months ago, to the extent of nearly 50,000 men. This looks like an intention to carry on your war with vigour, and the wish and hope of her Majesty's Government is that that may be truly said of the people of England, with regard to this war, which was, I am afraid, not so truly said of Charles II. by a courtly but great poet, Dryden—

"He, without fear, a dangerous war pursues,
Which, without rashness, he began before."

(Cheers). That we trust will be the motto of the people of England (cheers); and you have this advantage, that the sentiment of Europe, and we trust the might of Europe, is with you (Renewed cheers). These circumstances—though we must not be sanguine, though it would be the wildest presumption for any man to say, when the ravages of European war had once begun, where and at what point it would be stayed—these circumstances justify us in cherishing the hope that possibly this may not be a long war. I would not go further than the modest epithet I have used. I say "possibly" this may not be a prolonged struggle; but, as long as that possibility exists, I think the committee will agree that it would not be wise, in the endeavour to supply the wants of the country, to do so by a series of measures which would be injurious to different classes and different interests, to different trades and different industries, disturbing everybody's calculations and everybody's operations. I am sure the committee will agree with her Majesty's Government that that is not the course which, in the present exigency, ought to be pursued. (Hear, hear). Whatever we do, therefore, I shall take further for granted, that we are to endeavour to do it with a minimum of disturbance to trade and to industry (Hear).

There were economical reasons and there were moral reasons, that should fasten the House to the sound policy of raising the supplies within the year, instead of resorting to what had been termed "a wholesale and systematic deception of the people"—the raising of funds for the war by loans. There could not be a doubt, therefore, of the course the Government intended to propose. Referring to what he had observed last year of the Income-tax, that it was a great engine of taxation—an engine which might be used to the extent of a great part of the demands of any war—the Government proposed, he said, to repair the deficiency of £2,840,000, and to provide a moderate margin besides, by increasing the Income-tax by one-half, levying the whole addition for and in respect of the first moiety of the year, that was, to double the tax for the half-year. The fiscal result of the proposition would be this: he had taken the amount of the Income-tax for 1854-55 at £6,275,000; a moiety of that sum was £3,137,500; but, in the case of the Income-tax, the cost of collection diminished in proportion as the amount increased, and he took the real moiety at £3,307,000, which would make the whole produce of the Income-tax £9,582,000. The aggregate income for 1854-5 would then amount to £56,656,000; and the expenditure being estimated at £56,189,000, a small surplus would be left of £467,000. Mr. Gladstone then explained a financial change proposed by the Government, interesting, he said, to the commercial community, relating to stamps on bills of exchange, the law respecting which was in a most unsatisfactory state. We charged bills of exchange drawn at home, and exempted bills drawn abroad, contrary to the policy of France, where the stamps were uniform, whether the bills were home-drawn or foreign-drawn. Moreover, there was reason to believe that the law was evaded, and, while the Exchequer was defrauded, the ultimate holder of a bill found it worthless. It was therefore proposed to abolish the distinction between home and foreign-drawn bills, making them pay the same rate of tax—namely, 5d. for each £25, or 1s. for each £100, on short bills; and 4d. per £25, or 1s. 4d. per £100, on long bills, up to £5000; the stamps to be not impressed, but adhesive. He did not expect that the change could take effect until the 5th of July; the amount which this duty would produce he calculated at £430,000, against £555,000, the yield of the present duty. He had no doubt, however, that the effect of the change would be to throw a good deal of capital into action which had hitherto been dormant; and he estimated that the ultimate revenue would be within £11,000 of the present revenue. It was his intention, he said, to lay on the table a resolution for a vote of £1,750,000 for an issue of Exchequer-bills. The balances in the Exchequer, he observed, were low at present. They would have gone on well, however, had there been no extraordinary demand. The additions to the revenue would not be realised before Christmas, whereas a large portion of the expenditure must be provided for in the next quarter, and he asked for permission to make this moderate issue of Exchequer Bills, not thinking it would be necessary to exercise the permission to its full extent; but, if it should be, the unfunded debt would only stand at present as it stood twelve months ago, when its amount was £17,750,000, and it was now £16,000,000. The Exchequer Bills were connected with the abortive operation of last year upon the public debt; the amount of the new securities taken under that measure was about £3,500,000, so that £3,000,000 had been or would be presented for payment, and the public balances had been, and would be, employed to pay off these stocks, together with the liquidation of debt charged upon the land revenues of the Crown. In consequence of this drain on the public balances, a less sum had been applied than would otherwise have been applied to the sinking fund. But the total saving from the measure had been £130,000. The summary of the whole was, that the Income-tax for the first half-year would be doubled for and in respect of the year 1854-55; and that a provision would be made for the interval by an issue of Exchequer Bills to the extent of £1,750,000, which, if issued, would be paid out of the growing produce of the revenue. He concluded by moving the vote above mentioned.

Mr. HUME thought it right that the revenue should be raised within the year, and that those corporations throughout the country which had been urging the Government to a war, without the information requisite to enable them to judge of its propriety, should now be called upon to pay their share towards the consequent burdens of the policy they recommended.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS entirely approved of the proposal to raise the supplies within the year.

Mr. HENLEY thought it impolitic to keep the balances in the Exchequer at so low a point as to compel the Government to enforce the payment of a whole year's tax within the first six months.

Mr. C. GLYN suggested the propriety of reconsidering the act of 1844, with a view to ascertain whether its operation was not of more than doubtful policy.

Mr. MALINS contended that it would be impossible to carry on a great war with a restricted currency.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL thought it unwise to give another turn of income screw to Ireland before the first even had got into operation.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted at once that the House was bound to support her Majesty in all just and necessary wars; and he would not, therefore, oppose the vote. He protested, however, against the doctrine that in a prolonged contest we should rely upon taxation alone to raise the requisite supplies, or that even in resorting to taxation it might not be necessary to rely upon indirect as well as upon direct taxation. He also felt it necessary to impress upon the committee that the present state of the balances in the Exchequer was unsatisfactory, and might lead to danger. He wished to know what were the balances now in the Exchequer, and what were the engagements the right hon. gentleman had to meet on the 5th of April? At that date the right hon. gentleman ought to have a balance of about £10,000,000, whereas he believed he would only have about £3,000,000, while he would have to meet at least demands to the extent of £6,500,000, and about £2,000,000 more to meet his conversion scheme. These demands, with the current expenditure, would approach £10,000,000, and he would have only £3,000,000 to meet it. This deficiency would betray a weakness of finance which must always be detrimental, and when he considered that the late Government had left balances to the extent of £9,000,000 in the Exchequer, he was compelled to ask how it came to pass that that balance had disappeared?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the fact was, that though the scheme had not succeeded, yet it had not occasioned any loss to the public. On the contrary, so far as it had gone, it had been actually profitable.

Mr. DISRAELI said that his argument was untouched—that it was

most impolitic and unwise, when entering upon a great war, to make up for the reduction in the amount of the balances in the Exchequer by the issue of deficiency bills to the extent of at least £4,500,000 per quarter.

Mr. HILDYARD wished to have an assurance that the Government would not, under any circumstances, consent to subsidise foreign powers, and more particularly Austria, whose finances were known to be in a most desperate condition.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND deprecated any return to a paper currency, which was more than hinted at by several gentlemen that evening, some of them connected with the banking interest.

The resolution was ultimately agreed to, and the House resumed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The public business was confined to the reception of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RELEASE OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

Viscount PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, stated that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant a pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Newport convicts, in the same manner as to Mr. Smith O'Brien; and, also, to extend her clemency to Martin and O'Dogherty, transported for a minor offence.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH SCOTLAND.

Mr. LIDDELL moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the postal communication between London and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a view of ascertaining whether greater despatch and punctuality can be attained in the transmission of letters, as well between the termini as the intermediate places.

Mr. WILSON suggested that the inquiry should embrace the whole subject of the conveyance of mails by railways generally.

After a short discussion, the amended motion, in the form suggested by Mr. Wilson, was agreed to.

The Coasting Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Mutiny Bill was brought in, and read a first time; after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SUCCESSION TO REAL ESTATE BILL.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of this bill.

Sir J. PAKINGTON opposed the motion. The object of the bill was to alter the principle of the law of England with reference to the succession to real estate in the event of intestacy. The example of France, in reference to the breaking up of landed property, ought to convey a warning. Reviewing the provisions of the new Reform Bill, Sir John Pakington deduced evidence to show that Ministers were displaying much aptitude in falling into the views of their democratic followers. He moved that the bill now under consideration be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. "BRIGHT" ridiculed Sir J. Pakington's fears, and urged that the bill was founded upon the principle of "recent legislation." The object was not to interfere with the right of a man to dispose as he likes of his real estate, but to provide that in the case of intestacy the law shall step in, and make such a distribution of his property as is consistent with justice and the tendencies of natural affection.

Lord LOVAINE detected the democratic principle in the bill, and was convinced it would lay the foundation for abolishing the law of primogeniture.

Mr. M. MILNES maintained that there was no law of primogeniture, with the exception of the law sought to be amended. The existing arrangements depended upon the habits and customs of the people themselves, and not upon direct legislation. It was altogether right that in cases of intestacy property of every description should take the natural course.

Sir F. THESIGER contended that the law of primogeniture does prevail, and not merely the custom. He considered the proposed change at once useless and mischievous—useless, as having no other consequence than to make every person possessed of real property extremely careful to make a will; and mischievous, as declaring that a division of real property among the children is desirable in cases of intestacy.

Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill, which, instead of freeing land from its trammels, would have the effect of tying it up still more, and illustrating the absurdity of carrying out the principle of the measure by stating that in France, under the minute subdivision of land, thirty persons were sometimes found claiming property in a single tree.

Mr. DRUMMOND quoted the opinion of M. Laflitte, that the compulsory subdivision of land would be the ruin of France, and of Burke, that the land, under such an arrangement, would inevitably fall into the hands of the Crown.

Mr. BOUVIER supported the bill, and hoped, if not passed now, the time was not far distant when its wise and beneficial propositions, which were calculated to "sweeten the breath" of families, would be engrafted on the laws of the land.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the bill. If they laid down the rule that it was unjust to vest in the person of the eldest son the possession of the real estate, to the exclusion of the other members of the family, they would erect a dangerous platform of discontent and agitation throughout the country, and engender numerous evils in the social circle.

Mr. PHINN supported the bill, and replied to the objections of Sir F. Thesiger and other opponents.

Mr. DISRAELI did not wonder at the strenuous advocacy which Mr. Phinn gave to the measure. It would certainly, if passed into a law, promote the interests of the legal profession, while there was no doubt that it would prove one of a series of pernicious encroachments upon the institutions of the country, and, in its operations, seriously obstruct the welfare of the whole community. The law recognised a difference between real and personal property; the whole social fabric had been built upon a recognition of this difference; one of the Houses of Parliament owed its origin almost entirely to this difference; the administration of the country, in a great measure, was based upon it; and the very defence of the country was intimately connected with it, for to territorial influence they were chiefly indebted for the means of raising 100,000 of militia within the course of the last twelve months.

Mr. L. KING replied, and expressed surprise at the opposition of her Majesty's Government.

A division was taken—For the second reading, 82; against it, 203: majority, 121. The bill is, therefore, lost.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in asking for some returns relating to the manning of the navy, observed that he believed the Crown had experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of seamen to man our fleet. He thought that that difficulty could be at once surmounted by holding out greater inducements to seamen to enter her Majesty's navy, than the merchant service was offering.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that he had the highest testimony for saying that the fleet that was to start for the Baltic was adequately and efficiently manned. There were certainly some landsmen amongst the seamen employed, but he was authorised to say that the proportion was not greater than at any former time. He deprecated such statements as that made by the noble Earl, which, even if true, were not calculated to promote the interests of the service.

In reply to Earl Grey, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, that when Lord J. Russell postponed the second reading of the Reform Bill until the 27th April, he did so in all sincerity and true faith, with the intention of proceeding with the measure on the 27th April. If, however, he were asked whether the intention of the noble Lord will be irrevocably executed on the 27th April, in respect to the second reading of the Reform Bill, he must decline to make any positive pledge on the subject. In the present state of this country and of Europe, it was impossible to say what a day or an hour might bring forth.

The Earl of HARROWBY called their Lordships' attention to the report of the Sanatory Commission, especially as regarded the metropolis, and asked the Government to take such steps as were recommended to secure the health of the people.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY also urged upon the Government the propriety of adopting immediate measures for effecting the removal of all nuisances, particularly in the metropolis.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the Home Secretary was now collecting information on the subject with a view of introducing a bill to remedy the evils complained of.

After a short conversation their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Thames Improvement Bill was postponed until the 2nd May.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked whether the connection between the Hudson's Bay Company and Vancouver's Island had yet terminated; and whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to establish a new form of Government in the colony of Vancouver's Island, when that connection had ceased?

Mr. F. PEEL said, that the connection referred to had not ceased; and

it was not intended, at the present moment, to make any change in the government of the colony.

Mr. RICH asked whether the Government contemplated making any provisions for the better discipline of the troops on the occasion of the capture of towns by storm?

Mr. S. HERBERT said that the Commander-in-Chief had ample power over life and death; and he thought that this matter had better be left entirely in his hands.

Mr. FAGAN moved that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the law relating to the rate or tax called "Ministers' Money" in Ireland, with the view to repeal the same; and further to provide a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a provision for the Protestant Ministers in certain corporate towns in Ireland, in lieu of the annual sums now received by them under and by virtue of the Act 17th and 18th Chas. II., cap. 7. The hon. member urged that the whole public feeling of Ireland was opposed to the tax, and that the present moment was opportune for its repeal.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Sir J. YOUNG admitted that the tax pressed as a grievance upon the eight towns to which it applied. At the same time, he could not admit the propriety of substituting for the tax a provision made entirely from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He therefore moved, as an amendment, that, after the 1st of October next, houses rated under £10 a year should be exempt from the tax; as should, also, all houses, however rated, built in future. The effect of this resolution would be to relieve the poorer and generally Catholic portion of the population from the tax. The sum collected under his proposed arrangement he proposed to pay into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who should make up the deficiency to the ministers from their own funds.

Mr. HADFIELD regretted to see such a paltry compromise proposed to the House. The whole sum proposed to be retained amounted to only £15,000 a year; and for such an amount it was unworthy of a Liberal Government to continue a vexatious and unpopular tax.

After some further discussion, the House divided, when the Amendment of Sir J. YOUNG was carried by a majority of 103 to 88.

Mr. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable Executions to issue in any part of the United Kingdom, under a judgment in any court in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the issue of New Writs for the Suspended Seats was postponed until the 17th of March.—Adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday (last week), Lord ABERDEEN, in reply to Lord Derby, said he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the opinion which the country had expressed regarding the New Reform Bill. He believed that it was considered a just, a liberal, an honest, and a safe measure. On account of other business, however, it had been thought proper to postpone the second reading till the 27th of April.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same evening, Lord J. RUSSELL explained that he had postponed the second reading of the Reform Bill to the 27th of April, on account of the state of public business and of our foreign relations. Sir J. SHELLEY expressed his regret at the course which Ministers had taken. He feared that it was virtually giving up the question. Mr. DISRAELI did not think the explanation given for the postponement was at all satisfactory. After a short discussion, the House went into Committee of Supply, when the supplemental estimates were passed without opposition.

FINE ARTS.

PORTRAIT OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Many of the members of the two services, and the print-collecting public, may be aware that when Sir Charles Napier (then Commodore) performed these gallant feats so vividly described by Lord Palmerston at the Reform Club dinner the other day, which were the means of placing Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal, his portrait was painted at his house, by Mr. Simpson, pupil and assistant of Lawrence; and that a print taken from this portrait was subsequently engraved and published by Messrs. Graves and Co. It appears that the picture itself was, shortly afterwards, lost sight of, and remained so until a few days ago, when its resting-place was accidentally discovered. It has since been purchased by Messrs. H. Graves and Co., who have placed it in their rooms for the inspection of the numerous admirers of the truly gallant tar. The portrait is a half-length, whereas the published engraving shows only the head and shoulders; and the attitude is very characteristic and noble—the right hand resting on the hip, the left on a sword, which stands on the ground. The smoke and fire of the battle-field are seen below. In all respects it is immeasurably superior to the small print above referred to; and we think it ought to be engraved as a worthy memento of struggles for the great principle of constitutional liberty and national independence in two extreme quarters of Europe.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first concert of the season took place on Monday evening, and its programme was a fair specimen of the spirit which has generally actuated the management of the Society. As usual, there were two Symphonies of the great masters, each a *chef d'œuvre* of its author—Mozart's sixth Symphony in C, known by the name of "Jupiter;" and Beethoven's "Pastorale." As usual, also, there were two Overtures, both highly effective, and calculated to display the powers of a great orchestra—Rossini's Overture to the "Siege of Corinth;" and Weber's Jubilee Overture, in which our National Anthem is clothed with such splendid harmony. Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, which is so alluring and purposes a grand orchestral symphony, gave Mrs. Thompson (so long and so much admired under the name of Miss Kate Loder), an opportunity to display her high qualities as a performer. She was received with enthusiasm; a feeling mingled with deep regret on the part of those who knew that this was her very last appearance in public. Her marriage has induced her to retire from the blaze of celebrity into the quiet shades of private life; but it is satisfactory to know that she does not entirely abandon her professional duties, and that she is to continue her useful course, as one of the ablest and most successful teachers of whom London can boast.

Mrs. Plummer gave her first *soirée musicale* of this season in Upper Wimpole-street, on Friday evening (last week). The rooms were crowded with fashionable company, who enjoyed an elegant entertainment of vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Plummer is herself an accomplished musician, and a very charming singer. She possesses a rich and full contralto voice—a rare and precious gift; to which she adds refinement of style, finished execution, an animated manner, and fine expression. Her performance of the *Page's* song in the "Huguenots," "No, no, no!" which she sang with English words, was especially admirable—full of grace and elegant playfulness. Mendelssohn's duet, "I would that my love," which she sang with Miss Birch, was also a beautiful performance. The other vocalists were Miss Messent, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. T. Williams. There were several fine instrumental performances, among which Mozart's Quartet in G minor, for the pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello, was especially worthy of notice. The principal part was played by Miss Frances Wilmott, a young lady of uncommon talent; and she was well supported by Messrs. Thirlwall, Weslake, and Ings.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The "national demonstration in aid of the wives and children of the British soldiers sent as an expeditionary force," at Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday morning, did credit to Mr. Smith, the lessee, for his public spirit in originating it, and for his tact and skill in rendering it effective. He obtained the active patronage of the Lord Mayor and the City authorities, who gave éclat to the occasion by their presence in all the "pomp and circumstance" of civic state. The theatre was crowded in every part; and the enthusiasm with which the audience received our two great loyal and patriotic songs, "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia," was an echo of the feeling now prevalent throughout the length and breadth of our land. The passages, in both these songs, which bore an application to the present crisis, were received with reiterated shouts and acclamations. At the end of this performance Mr. Smith was loudly called for, to receive the expression of public approval; and "Virginus" (in which Mr. Brooke is happier than in any other piece in which he appears) was well acted and received with great applause.

It is said that Mr. J. B. Gough, the total abstinence lecturer, nets £250 a month by his orations.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Chicago, which twenty-five years ago was a marsh, is now a city of 60,000 inhabitants. It has six parishes, and a cathedral is about to be built in it.

Government has instructed the General Board of Health to prepare suggestions for a Buildings Bill, to serve for the country as well as for the metropolis.

M. Chacornac, the discoverer of the planets Massilia and Phocæa, has been appointed assistant astronomer at the Observatory of Paris.

Mr. Marth, assistant at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, has discovered, close to the bright star Spica, in Virgo, a new planet, evidently belonging to the group between Mars and Jupiter. It appears like a star of the tenth magnitude.

At the Wexford assizes the widow and children of Samuel Boyce, who lost his life in the *Queen Victoria*, wrecked off Howth on the 14th July, 1853, recovered damages from the City of Dublin Company to the amount of £460, and 6d. costs.

From this time, until the 1st November, the hour of commencing business in the landing and waterside departments of the Customs will be eight, instead of nine o'clock, as during the winter months.

A farmer, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, had last season, on 15 acres, no less than 600 bolls of excellent potatoes, or 40 bolls per acre. The ground had been manured with two tons and a half of Australian guano.

The house of Dickson and Co., Glasgow, largely engaged in the Australian trade, has suspended payment. The liabilities are said to be from £360,000 to £400,000.

Marriages are steadily increasing in the rural districts of Ireland. Previous to Lent, this year, the number was far more numerous than in any previous year since the famine, and nearly equal to the average in the most prosperous times.

A flour dealer in New York, in September last, purchased 21,000 barrels of flour, at the average price then current, 5 dols. 75 cents, and sold it a fortnight ago at 9 dols.—net profits, 67,950 dols.

During the month of January last no less than 319 merchant vessels were shipwrecked; in February 179 were lost: making altogether no less than 498 vessels in two months.

At York a servant girl, while at work last week, died suddenly of apoplexy, caused by tight lacing.

A ukase has been issued by the Russian Government, forbidding Jewish women in Poland to wear any kind of head-dress under their bonnets. The Rabbis are forbidden to marry any woman who refuses to obey the new law.

A new railway is projected from the northern counties to London, for the exclusive carriage of coals and other bulky commodities.

The Glasgow spinners, after standing out several months, have resumed work on the masters' terms.

At the meeting of the Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, last week, cheques amounting to nearly £600 were signed, to pay for new life boats.

Cholera has made its appearance in Leeds. Out of the first thirteen cases six had proved fatal. In Ireland, also, the epidemic has broken out in a very malignant form.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Prince of Canino, has left Paris for Italy, on a special mission from the French Government.

During the period of his command in Turkey, Marshal de St. Arnaud is to receive 60,000 fr. a month above his ordinary pay and other emoluments, besides 400,000 fr. for his preliminary expenses, outfit, &c.

The French Government are about to withdraw their extensive military establishments from Guadaloupe and Martinique.

The number of licensed victuallers in England and Wales, in 1853, was 61,040; of beer-house-keepers, 40,913. The number of licensed victuallers in Scotland was 14,812; and in Ireland, 15,280.

Mr. Samuel Owen, to whom Sweden owes the introduction of steam-boats into that country, died at Stockholm the other day, at the age of eighty.

Mr. Hobbs, the patentee of the American lock, has offered 200 guineas for any one who can accomplish the task of picking it.

The works for the Central Italian railroad commenced on the 9th February, in the direction of Castelfranco and Modena.

Mr. Grenville Murray, one of the *attachés* of the British Embassy at Constantinople has founded a museum of antiquities and three scholarships at the public school in the island of Lesbos.

Several earthquakes have taken place in Calabria lately, attended with great loss of life. One village, containing 900 inhabitants, has been completely destroyed. Altogether 3000 lives had been lost up to the latest accounts.

Three Princesses of the Sultan's family are to be immediately married: one, of fourteen years old, to Redschid Pacha's son; a second, eleven years old, to Ethen Pacha, son of the ex-Minister, Mehemet Ali Pacha; and a third, ten years old, to Achmet Pacha, son of Kethi Achmet Pacha, the grand master of artillery.

Thirty thousand pounds were paid upon spirits in bond at Glasgow on Friday and Saturday last from a notion that Mr. Gladstone would propose an increase in the duties.

Twelve hundred pounds was wanted for the erection of baths and washhouses in Lynn. Lord Stanley, M.P. for the borough, offers to give one-fourth of that sum if the corporation and inhabitants act liberally.

A new Episcopal church has been built at Cincinnati, which has cost 140,000 dollars.

The Russian Five per Cents have fallen about 35 per cent, since the beginning of last year.

A stratum of coal, about six inches thick, has been discovered in the town of Gloucester, at a depth of eleven feet from the surface.

The *Edinburgh* steamer struck on the coast of East Friesland, on the 27th ult., when twelve persons lost their lives.

It is said that the Earl of Durham will succeed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Durham, vacant by the demise of the Marquis of Londonderry.

The Duke of Cambridge will pass through Paris, on his way to the East, and has been invited to visit the Emperor. His Royal Highness, it is expected, will reside during his short stay at the Tuilleries.

There are now, at Southampton, on their way to Liberia, four liberated slaves from Cuba. They lived in Cuba twenty years, about twelve of which they were in slavery.

A gentleman at Havannah has invented a sewing-machine which makes button-holes and sews on buttons.

Only three Government emigration vessels have sailed from Liverpool for Australia during the past month.

One of the titles of the Emperor Nicholas is "the Most Pious Autocrat;" in Russian, "*Blagochestivetschi Autokrator*."

The public prosecutor of Stockholm has commenced the prosecution of seven women in that city, for having abandoned the Lutheran faith, and embraced that of Rome.

Mr. Webb, of New York, has contracted to build a line-of-battle ship, of 90 guns, for the Czar.

The Maine Liquor-law has passed the Maryland Legislature, and, if ratified by a vote of the people, will go into operation in two years. It is said that M. Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador, is about to be recalled to Madrid, to mark the displeasure of the Queen of Spain at the freedom used in speaking of her conduct.

A large party of the Spanish insurgents has taken refuge in France.

The seaboard of the United States was visited by a most severe snow-storm on the 20th and 21st ult. The average depth of snow was about 18 inches.

A gentleman residing at Christopher-street, Finsbury-square, was robbed in the City of £1675 in bank notes, on Tuesday. On discovering his loss he apprised the police of the circumstance, and stopped payment of the notes, the numbers of which he knew.

The Senate of Rhode Island have passed a law abolishing capital punishment.

Tillage in Ireland has considerably increased this year; several graziers, tempted by high prices, having broken up their grass-lands.

The 22nd ult., the birthday of George Washington, was celebrated at New York with more enthusiasm than it ever called forth before.

In five consecutive years, ending 1849, the estimated production of guns in Birmingham was 1,324,329 stand of arms, or an average of 274,865 a year; and the gun-makers are fully prepared to produce a larger number of arms, if required.

The young King of Portugal is to spend some time in visiting the European Courts, but the period of his departure is not yet fixed.

Lord Londesborough has determined to discontinue the preservation of game on his estates in Yorkshire, on account of an accident to the Holderness hounds.

The Royal Agricultural Society have offered a premium of £200 for a steam cultivator which shall do the work of the spade or plough more economically than either of those ancient implements.

A well-known authoress in Dresden is involved in a "criminal process," because she mentioned "Newman's Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," in an account of modern literature in Dr. Kuhne's "Europa," published in Leipzig.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN CONROY, BART.

THE death of this respected gentleman is just announced. Sir John Conroy, born at Caerhyn, in Carnarvonshire, 21st October, 1786, was the descendant of a very ancient Irish family. At an early age (in 1803) he entered the army and served with much credit till 1815. Subsequently, he was placed on the retired list of the Royal Artillery. Many years ago he entered the service of the late Duke of Kent, and after his Royal Highness's death was appointed Comptroller of the Household of the Duchess, which office he continued to hold until the accession of her present Majesty, devoting himself with great zeal and ability to the interests of the Royal personages with whom he was for so long a period connected. In 1827 he was decorated with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Guelphic order, and in 1837 was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. He received also the Grand Cross of the Saxon Order of Ernestine and of St. Bento d'Avis, and was a Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. In 1843 Sir John filled the office of High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire, and in 1852 became Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of that county's Militia. Of late, the worthy Baronet has principally resided at Arborsfield-hall, near Reading, in Berkshire, where he occupied himself much in agricultural improvements. Sir John Conroy married, in 1808, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Major-General Benjamin Fisher, and niece of Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury; and by her leaves issue, of whom the eldest son, now Sir Edward Conroy, second Baronet, is married to Lady Alicia Parsons, daughter of the Earl of Rosse.

CHARLES WILLIAM (STEWART) VANE, MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, &c.

THIS distinguished nobleman died on the 6th inst., in his 76th year. His Lordship, the eldest son of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, by Frances, his second wife, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl Camden, entered the army as Ensign, in 1794, and took part in the unfortunate expedition to Holland, during the course of which he received a severe wound. In the Peninsular campaigns there was no more gallant cavalry officer than Charles Stewart. At Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Badajoz, he was especially distinguished, and received a cross and one clasp for his services. It was not, however, on the battle-field only that the Marquis earned honourable fame. From time to time he was engaged successfully in important missions to the camps of the Allies. "He was," to use the eloquent words of a contemporary, "as fearless a soldier as ever drew sword, and as undaunted in battle; and it can with truth be said, that there never was one braver in the British army than the Charles Stewart whose death it is our duty to announce."

His Lordship was created, in 1814, Baron Stewart, &c. In 1822, he succeeded to the Irish honours, at the death of his half-brother (formerly so well known as Viscount Castlereagh). In the following year he obtained the Earldom of Vane, with specific limitation to the issue of his second wife, the heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart.

At the period of his death, he was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, a Knight of the Garter, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Sword of Sweden, and of St. George of Russia. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, and Custos Rotulorum of Downshire and Londonderry. At one period he was Ambassador at Berlin, and at another, at Vienna. Without referring to the circumstances attending his appointment to, and relinquishment of, the embassy to St. Petersburg, during Sir Robert Peel's short-lived administration, in 1834-5, it will be sufficient to observe, as connected with the political part taken by Lord Londonderry, that his conduct was generally that of a moderate and independent Conservative. Few men have more freely indulged in the expression of uncompromising opinions upon any subject with respect to which conviction was fairly awakened, and, at the same time, so generally succeeded in avoiding the incurrance of personal enmity. Indeed, personal enemies his Lordship had none. His thorough goodness of heart was evidenced by so many acts of kindness and liberality, that those who knew him best respected and loved him most. The affection entertained for him by his immediate relatives, and by all who came within the sphere of domestic and personal correspondence, was of a warmth which attested his sterling qualities of temper and disposition. Among his leading impulses was a chivalrous and devoted attachment to the memory of his brother, whose character, when assailed by ignorance, thoughtlessness, or malignity, he spared no effort to vindicate from misrepresentation. This feeling was conspicuously manifested in one of the latest acts of his life—the publication of the "Correspondence and Despatches of Lord Castlereagh," a work which takes rank as one of the most valuable contributions to the political history of Europe.

Lord Londonderry married, August 1, 1804, Lady Catherine Bligh, daughter of John, third Earl of Darlington, and by her (who died Feb. 11, 1812) had one son, Frederick William Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, now fourth Marquis, who is married to the Dowager Viscountess Powerscourt. The Marquis married secondly, April 3, 1819, Lady Frances-Anne Vane Tempest, only child and heiress of the late Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart., by Anne-Catherine, his wife, Countess of Antrim; and by her (who inherited vast property in the county of Durham) his Lordship leaves three sons (of whom the eldest, George Henry Robert Charles, Viscount Seaham, now becomes second Earl Vane), and three daughters, of whom the eldest is Marchioness of Blandford; and the second, Countess of Portarlington.

His Lordship died from the effects of a sudden attack of influenza, which proved too severe for a constitution already weakened by long service and the natural decay of age. His death was free from pain; and his last hours were soled by the presence of nearly all the members of his family.

BARON DE REHAUSEN.

HIS Excellency the Chevalier John G. Baron de Rehausen, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, was a diplomatist of long standing, and was very generally and deservedly respected and esteemed.

Baron de Rehausen was born in 1802, and may be said to have passed the greater part of his life in this country; in early boyhood he was resident in England, his father then being a Swedish Minister at the Court of St. James's. The son was, in fact, brought up in diplomatic service: he was successively attached to the Swedish Legations at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris. From the latter capital he was removed to London, where he first became Consul and then Secretary of Legation under Count Bjornstjerna, who for a long period was Minister from Sweden in England; during the occasional absence of the Count Baron de Rehausen was accredited *Chargé d'Affaires*. In 1846, on the recall of Bjornstjerna, Baron de Rehausen was appointed his successor. Since that period, the Baron has discharged the diplomatic functions of his office with great satisfaction both to the Majesties of Sweden and of England.

The Baron died of the small-pox on the 2nd inst. at the house of the Swedish Legation in Malkin-street West.

ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

PESHAWUR, December 30, 1853. You have probably heard of the Khans of Kuszufai Chiefs, who receive salaries from our Government, and are consequently supposed to be well affected towards us; but who in reality are jealous of our power—disgusted at a stop being put to their tyranny; bitter as any religious fanatics could possibly be, and constantly exciting the people against us and our religion; designating us with the appellation of Kaffirs, in which they are materially assisted by the Moolahs. The most powerful of these Khans is one Kadir Khan, of Toroo, a large village, some three miles distant from Murdan, the site of the Fort for the Corps of Guides. In his service, as a sowar, was an old man named Jellalah, who had been employed by him, and his father before him, in ridding the world of obnoxious people; he had committed eighty murders, and, supported by his powerful master's name, had been for years dreaded in every village in the Kuszufai. Such was the villain, who, having arrived at the age of seventy years, and feeling that in the natural course of events he could not live much longer, and that a terrible punishment awaited him in another world, wished to do some act which would save him: taught by his Moolahs to think that to kill a Kafir was the only act which would enable him to gain that object, and knowing that his master wished to be rid of the Fort-building infidels, he came to camp to murder me, and gain Paradise. On the morning of the 2nd I had just returned from the lines, and was



WRECK IN CORREJOU BAY, ON THE COAST OF BRITANNY.

WRECK ON THE COAST OF BRITANNY.

THE scene of the Illustration, a picturesque portion of the coast of Brittany, will be best described in the words of the Correspondent (M. Barrellier,) to whom we are indebted for the Sketch. The name of the wrecked vessel is the *Grace M'Evie*; she was laden with timber, and appears to have been abandoned at sea, by her crew:—

"The place where the ship lay (says our Correspondent) is Le Corréjou, three miles from the village of Plongueuneau, about seven leagues from Brest. The ship is on rocks two miles from the strand. A very strong current runs crosswise, between these rocks and the shore. Several boats were at work, bringing the sails, running rigging, spars, and other articles on shore, where they were stowed under care of the Custom-house officers, of whom ten or twelve were in attendance. As usual, the Marine took possession, and the salvage was carried on with regularity and safety.

"I went off to the ship, and my clerk took the accompanying View of the wreck. I found the vessel broken-backed, stove in in several places, and impossible to be repaired. Her loading ports were open, and the sea making a clean run through these ports, and the holes in the ship's sides. The foremast was carried away close to the board, and the mainmast broken off close to the head, which headpart, attached to the topmast, was hanging as represented in the view. I think it probable that many small articles have been washed out through the ports. The bulk of the cargo appeared untouched. Whilst I was there the ship floated, and were it not for the anchors which the Marine Agent had got out shoreward, there would be danger of her being washed out from between the rocks and carried away to sea.

"The cargo of timber is sure to sell well, timber being scarce throughout the country; the customary supply from the North having failed this year, and prices having risen fifty per cent."

Our Correspondent could not learn the fate of the crew. No effects, provisions, flags, nor any other portable articles being found on board, it is hoped that they were picked off by some other ship, or that they saved themselves in the boats, of which none remained with the ship.

standing at the door of my tent talking to some native officers, when I saw an old man, covered with a sheet, walking about listlessly. I asked him who he was and what he wanted. He hardly made any reply, and appeared so old and idiotic, that I took no further notice of him. Shortly after I was going over to see some of Hodson's traps, sent to Peshawur, when I saw a snake in the path, and was stooping to kill it, when I received a blow on the back, which I thought was accidentally struck by some one endeavouring to pass me, and kill the snake; and, turning round, there stood the ruffian Jellalah, with a drawn sword in his hand, and a dagger hanging from his neck by a long string. I then put my hand to my back, and discovered that I had been stabbed. Luteef Jemadar, of 1st troop, the only armed man of my party, threw himself between me and the assassin most gallantly, or he certainly would have given me another blow. I then dashed into my tent for my sword; but, before I returned, the villain had been cut to pieces. Up to this time, no one but myself knew that I had been stabbed, and I said nothing for fear that my men would commence assisting me, before seizing the ruffian, who certainly stood his ground well. I am sorry that Luteef was not the man who cut him down, for, when he found himself opposed hand to hand with the fanatic, he threw his sword at him; at the same time my orderly, Yakoub Ali, threw a "make" (tent-pin) at his head, which caught him in the wrist, and his arm dropped. Thus he laid himself open; and young Secundur, a sepoy, another orderly, picking up Luteef's sword, dealt him a blow on the head, which brought him to the ground. All this occurred in just about as short a time as you could say "knife," although it takes some time to relate. Meanwhile I was bleeding like a pig; and, now that Jellalah was despatched, I thought it about time to attend to myself; so called for a needle and thread, and a native doctor; sent off four sowars as hard as they could go to Peshawur (fifty miles), to call our doctor—who, luckily, had that day arrived there with the infantry, who were returning from Boree. The man of medicine got on his horse immediately the sowars arrived; and, riding by night (and it's a long and dangerous ride across the Mehrab by night), arrived at about one o'clock, and found me gasping, and in great pain from the inflammation in my chest. By his skillful treatment, in three days I was out of danger, and thank Heaven for a most miraculous escape. The knife entered between the seventh and eighth ribs, and, slanting upwards, injured my chest; how my lungs escaped I can't say. I had on a thick posteen at the time, which did much in saving me.

HORTICULTURAL FETE AT COLOMBO.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Colombo, date Jan. 12, describes a recent Horticultural Exhibition at Colombo, the principal seaport town and modern capital of Ceylon. This Show, it is hoped, may lead to much improvement in a country where nature so amply repays human exertion with beautiful flowers, luxuriant vegetation, and useful products in the shape of edible fruits and roots.

The accompanying scene of the Fête is from a Sketch by a young native artist of Ceylon, Napoleon Silvo. It represents a general view of the Fête; the main objects are the Coconut-house, and Plantain Grotto, on the left; and next the canvas tent on the right is a talipot-tree, and a building formed of its leaves. The main building, our Correspondent adds, was filled with flowers of the most brilliant hues.

Among the trees indigenous to Ceylon, the cinnamon is the principal; but the coconut-tree is the most important to the island. It contributes largely to the sustenance of the people, when the grain crops fail, or are destroyed by inundation. The leaves of this tree, each twelve or thirteen feet long, and three feet broad, together with the flowers, are used by the natives to ornament their dwellings on festive occasions. They are also platted for thatching houses. The uses of all parts of the tree are, however, too various for us to recount. Of its growth it may be instanced that, in 1813, it was estimated there were, between Dondra Head and Calpertyn, ten millions of cocoa-nut trees, which produced, in addition to a great quantity of cocoa-nut oil and 6000 leaguers of arrack, upwards of three million pounds weight of coir. The Palmyra palm is hardly inferior in importance to the cocoa-nut: the leaves are used in the construction of native huts, and also as a substitute for paper and various other purposes. The leaves of the talipot-tree are so large as to be used by the natives to protect them from the sun and rain. With such means and appliances, the Colombo Exhibition presented many curious instances of ingenuity in the adaptation of the products of luxuriant nature to the wants of man.



HORTICULTURAL FETE, AT COLOMBO.



THE NEW ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, AT EARLSWOOD COMMON, REDHILL, SURREY.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

THE occurrence, on Wednesday, of the Annual Festival of the supporters of this Institution, has suggested the accompanying illustration of the grand object to which the exertions of the Society are at this moment directed—namely, the completion of the new Building at Redhill, the first stone of which was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert in June last. For this purpose, the Secretaries have just issued "A Special Appeal," wherein they state:—

The Board have already received 270 patients and pupils, and they have upwards of 200 now knocking at their doors, and craving admission. They have declared their readiness to meet the urgent occasion, by providing an Hospital with 400 beds.

Still, the Board cannot look to complete this work of mercy with safety and prudence, except they can, during the erection, secure some £10,000 in addition to what they now have for the object.

They submit the matter in its own urgency and simplicity to a beneficent public, and earnestly entreat their needful assistance.

The New Asylum is now in course of erection, at Earlswood Common, Redhill,

near Reigate; half an hour distant from town; and is strongly commended by its salubrity, its convenience, and its capacities for the physical exercise of the inmates.

The building will accommodate 400 inmates, classified in the following manner—34 adult females; 66 adult males; 133 boys; 67 girls, 100 infants. Accommodation is also provided for the Governor, or Superintendent, Matron, Sub-Matron, Steward, Schoolmaster, and Mistress, and their assistants, and an appropriate number of nurses and domestic servants.

The main object in the design of the edifice (after considering the convenience of arrangement and classification) is to present to the eye of the unfortunate inmates nothing that is not calculated to produce an agreeable impression. The apartments will, therefore, throughout be finished in a neat and pleasing, but at the same time economic, style. Provision is, however, made for a few superior cases, or inmates, whose friends are willing to pay for the great advantages, in point of treatment, obtainable in an institution of this description. Some of these have private sitting-rooms, with accommodation for attendants.

The sitting-rooms and dormitories throughout are 13 feet in height; and the

allowance of fresh air to each person is believed to be very much greater than in any other charitable institution in England.

The building is approached by a noble flight of steps from an elevated terrace. The visitor, on entering, finds himself in a spacious hall, 30 by 21 ft., with waiting-rooms, attached. Proceeding directly thence, he passes through the principal staircase (in the central tower, 90 feet high), and, crossing one of the principal galleries, enters the children's dining-hall—a noble apartment, 60 feet by 35 feet, and 40 feet high, with an open timber roof. This room will be used for Divine service on Sundays. Immediately adjoining the dining-hall are the kitchen offices, which are also connected with the other wings of the building at back by light and airy covered ways, 16 feet wide and 520 feet long, in all—which, being formed principally of glass, will serve the purpose of conservatories and greenhouses. The principal recreation galleries are 340 feet long, 11 feet wide, and 13 feet high. From these open the dormitories and sitting rooms. The board-room is a handsome apartment, 30 feet by 21 feet, having an open timber roof and paneled ceiling. The fittings of the principal apartments are of oak; those of the rest of the building are of deal, stained and varnished.

There are ten staircases in the various departments of the establishment. The

principal staircase, six feet wide, is formed of stone, from Hepton Wood, in Derbyshire—a splendid stone, perfectly white, almost equal to the finest marble; the other staircases, of a fine durable stone, from Winkworth, in Derbyshire. The whole of the exterior is of stone, procured in the neighbourhood; the dressings are of Bath stone; and the windows are intended to be filled with plate-glass, which, being bedded in the stone itself, is considered more economical than glass of an inferior description with wood frames, while a much finer effect is produced.

The declivity in the ground on which the Asylum is being erected, has enabled the architect to introduce under one of the wings a basement, containing suitable workshops for tailors, shoemakers, basket-makers, carpenters, upholsterers, and other trades. The inmates of the Asylum are instructed in these trades, and have the advantage of every description of gardening, &c., as the estate of the charity consists of upwards of 120 acres. The building is supplied with bath-rooms, plunge bath, and other conveniences; and everything necessary for the health and comfort of the unfortunates who may have to reside within its walls.

The contract is taken, at the sum of £29,440, by Mr. Jay, the contractor for the new Houses of Parliament. Works to the amount of about £3000, are, how-

ever, not included in this contract. These, with the fittings, &c., will probably make the total cost of the building, fit for habitation, about £25,000.

The architect is Mr. W. B. Moffatt (of the late firm of Scott and Moffatt), of No. 2, Adelaide-place, London-bridge.

The annual festival of this interesting charity was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, it was expected that Lord Montagu would preside, but he also was prevented from doing so by the pressure of public business, and Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., kindly consented to take the chair. He was supported by the Rev. H. Christmas, Rev. E. Sidney, Dr. Conolly, Dr. Tukey, Dr. Little, and other friends of the society.

The usual loyal toasts having been given, that of "The Army and Navy," which came next, was received with great enthusiasm. The chairman made a few appropriate remarks on the subject; and the toast was replied to by Captain Scobell, R.N. and M.P., who happened to be present at the anniversary of the Seamen's Hospital Society, in the house, and on hearing that there was a gathering of Englishmen without a soldier or a sailor among them, he deemed it his duty to say a word or two on behalf of the service. In allusion to the present aspect of foreign affairs, he stated that he had served in the Baltic for three years, during the late war, at the time when England blockaded the Russian fleet. The latter remained close in harbour, and as there were no screw steamers then, the British fleet was unable to reach them. This country had much greater difficulties to contend with at that time than we have at present, as we had both Denmark and Sweden opposed to us. In the war we were now about to wage, England would have plenty to do, but he felt confident that every man would do his duty.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, enlarged on the benefits derived from the Society by the most helpless class of the community, whose intellectual defects were, by gentle culture, supplied, and in many instances so far removed as to enable the inmates to engage in some active pursuit.

Dr. Conolly, the Rev. E. Sidney, and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the company. The list of subscriptions during the evening exceeded £1300.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. T.—A Pawn takes diagonally, never in the line of its march. Get some elementary book on the game, or beg some friend to teach you the moves.

"COWLEY BOY."—Try again; you are quite abroad at present. According to your defence, Black would be mated in two moves.

J. G.—Contributors of games, problems, &c., should always send their addresses. It is very inconvenient, and a great waste of time and space, to communicate with them through the newspaper only.

M. de J., St. Petersburg.—Replied to by post immediately.

R. D. M.—All safely received, and under consideration. Solutions correct.

QUERY.—Join the Chess-club at Richmond, which is immediately in your neighbourhood, and rapidly rising into note. The Secretary is Mr. Harris, Chemist, Richmond.

STONOR A.—It shall appear shortly.

W. E. C. of Chur.—Received, and acknowledged with thanks.

CAROLUS.—The last sent shall be examined. The former was much too easy.

L.—Your Solution of No. 523 is wrong. The defect in No. 524 we have already noticed.

Address in future, simply "To the Editor." Communications directed otherwise will not be attended to.

ARGUS.—You must apply by letter to the Committee of the St. George's Chess-club, 53, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, being a stranger.

THE GUERRE Chess-club will be happy to play a game by correspondence with any other club, or against an amateur. Apply to the Secretary, No. 1, Haymarket-street, Guernsey.

OXONIENSIS.—We were misinformed, with regard to the match in question. It is not playing between the Oxford and Cambridge Chess-clubs, but between the Oxford Club and the Club of Trinity College, Cambridge.

AMATEUR.—Mr. Lowenthal is now open to give lessons in Chess to a limited number of pupils. You cannot do better than put yourself in his hands. A letter addressed to him at the Wellington Chess Salon, 169, Piccadilly, will not doubt meet attention.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 523, by Otto, Onizote, Vater, Odipus, Omicron, Stultus, J. R. of Melrose, Gullielmus Pozzo, Medicus, Philip, Lynx, Subscriber, Reader, L.L.D., Oxoniensis, Invalid, Admirer, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Jack of Worcester, Phiz, Derevon, M.P., Mungo, Tod, J. P., Sigma, Rugby, Ernest, M.D., O. P. Q., R. R., Omega, are correct. All others are wrong.

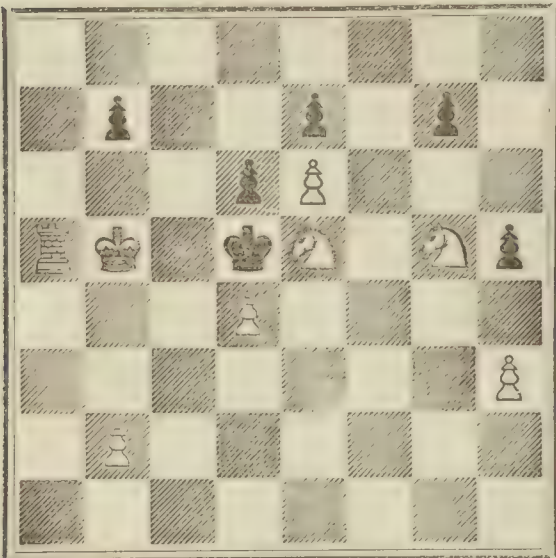
PROBLEM No. 524.

In the diagram of this clever position, the Printer has unfortunately placed a *Black Pawn* instead of a *Black Bishop*, at Black's Q B 3rd. The reader is requested to substitute the *Black Bishop*, and we will withhold the Solution for a week.

PROBLEM No. 525.

By A. KEMPE, Esq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHALLENGE FROM MR. STAUNTON TO MR. HARRWITZ.

We are requested to repeat this *defi*, and to say, that it will be open for acceptance for one month. If in that time it is not taken up, Mr. S. will consider himself justified in ignoring any future proposition on the subject of a Chess Match either from Mr. H. or his supporters.

"Mr. Staunton will undertake to play Mr. Harrwitz a match, at the St. George's Chess-club, and will stake £300 against £200 on the result; leaving all other conditions to be settled by Messrs. Lewis, Buckle, and Wyvill; if these gentlemen (who must be admitted to be three most distinguished and disinterested members of the European Chess circles) will kindly undertake the task; or, if more agreeable to Mr. H.'s supporters, he will play for the stake, and at the place they appointed, upon any terms the three gentlemen named shall dictate. Should the friends of Mr. Harrwitz accept this cartel, Mr. S. proposes that each party stake immediately £50 in the hands of Mr. Lewis, as a guarantee of intention to play, according to any conditions which Messrs. Lewis, Buckle, and Wyvill shall stipulate; and that Mr. S., on his own part, and the backers of Mr. Harrwitz, on the part of that player, shall sign an agreement, by which either party, in default of making good the remainder of the stakes, and playing the match at the time and upon the terms fixed, forfeits the £50 so deposited to the other party."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Snowdon Dunhill, 1. Palogist, 2. Sheffield and Rotherham Plate.—Ptolemy, 1. Communist, 2. Hopeful Stakes.—Lady Palmerston, 1. The Flatterer, 2. Grand National Steeple-chase.—Bourton, 1. Star of England, 2. Municipal Stakes.—Penitent, 1. Criterion, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Betting-room Stakes.—Ptolemy, 1. Gamekeeper, 2. Scurry Stakes.—King David, 1. Julius Caesar, 2. Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Cimicina, 1. Red Tape Billy, 2. Doncaster Handicap.—Alonzo, 1. Catherine Parr, 2. Innkeepers' Stakes.—Criterion, 1. King David, 2.

SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Third Triennial Stakes.—Dan Cupid walked over. Trial Stakes.—Defiance, 1. Orestes, 2. Wiltshire Stakes.—Trifle, 1. Cleveland, 2.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—Nothing doing.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The determination on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer not to increase the amount of the National Debt, to meet the expense of the war with Russia, and the great abundance of money, have kept Conso's tolerably steady during the whole of the week. The purchases—chiefly in small amounts, on account of the public—having unquestionably exceeded the sales, money stock has continued very scarce.

A feature of some importance has at length transpired, viz.: the official announcement of the French Loan of £10,000,000 sterling. On the whole, it has been well received here; and it is pretty well understood that a large portion of it will be raised in the Stock Exchange. We may, therefore, anticipate very large exports of bullion to meet such portions of the loan as will be subscribed for in this country. Austria, too, has come forward for a loan of £5,000,000; but it may be safely concluded that a very limited amount will be taken in London. Much discussion has taken place in reference to the future payments upon Russian Stock. At present, the Russian Government hold no funds here; and the dividend payments of the Five per Cents have been, as yet, made by Messrs. Rothschild, to whom a remittance of £200,000 is now on its way from St. Petersburg. It is thought that, in the event of war, the dividends will be only payable in Russia. Should such prove to be the case—which is very likely, as all Russian property will become liable to confiscation—the bondholders in this country have a very poor prospect before them.

As the Continental exchanges are still considerably against this country, we have no direct imports of gold to notice; and the arrivals from the United States have been confined to 65,000 dollars. From Mexico, the West Indies, &c., £536,000 have come to hand. The total exports have been little short of £300,000; and we learn that very large parcels have yet to follow.

On Monday, Consols were tolerably steady, though the amount of business done was by no means extensive. The Three per Cents marked 90½ to 91; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½ to 93. India Stock was 235; Bank Stock, 220 to 218½. India Bonds were 83; and Exchequer Bills, 138 to 138½ premium. On Tuesday, the Three per Cents were officially quoted at 91½ to 91 to 91½ to 92½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½ to 93. Several transactions took place in Long Annuities at 54. India Bonds sold at 4s. to 9s.; and Exchequer Bills, 138 to 138½ premium. The market, on Wednesday, was very inactive, but no material change took place in the quotations. Consols were done at 90½ to 91½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 92½ to 93½. The New Five per Cents marked 114; and Consols for Account, 90½ to 91½. Long Annuities sold at 4 to 15-16. Bank Stock marked 210 to 211. India Bonds, 4s.; and Exchequer Bills, 138 to 178; Small, 178 premium. On Thursday, the Three per Cents advanced about ½ per cent, the prices being 90½ to 91½ for Money, and 90½ to 91½ for the next Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 92½ to 93. Exchequer Bills were done at 138 to 168 premium.

In Miscellaneous Securities a very limited business has been transacted. Australasian Bank Shares have marked 77½; British North American, 62½ to 63; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 14½; London and Westminster, 37; South Australia, 40½; Union of London, 22½; Australian Royal Mail Steam Shares have been 23; Crystal Palace, 63; Ditto, New, 54; London Dock, 105; North British Australasian, 11; North of Europe Steam, 8; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 35; Do, New, 35; Van Diemen's Land, 13; Canada, Six per Cent Bonds, 110½. Water-work Shares have ruled dull, as follows:—Berlin, 24; East London, 131 ex div.; Grand Junction, 73½ ex div.; Ditto, New, 11½; Kent, 80 ex div.; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90 to 92; West Middlesex, 110 ex div.; Do, New, 16½. Alliance Insurance have been 25½; Atlas, 20; County, 125; Crown, 204; European, 203; General, 53; Globe, 137; Guardian, 58½; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 194; London, 30; Palladium, 3 ex div.; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 186; Rock, 73; Royal Exchange, 234; Sun Life, 65; Universal, 45½. Hungerford-bridge Shares have changed hands at 12; Waterloo, 54; Vauxhall, 22.

There has been more business done in Foreign Bonds, the value of which has tended upwards, compared with the previous week. The following are the leading quotations:—

Austrian Five per Cents, 76; Ecuador, 33; Granada Deferred, 64; Mexican Three per Cent, 24½; Peruvian, 63½ ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 31 ex div.; Sardinian, 78; Spanish Three per Cents, 30½; the New Deferred, 17½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 55½; and the Four per Cent Certificates, 55½.

Although the Railway Share-market has been decidedly flat, the changes in prices have not been extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 20½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 4½; Bristol and Exeter, 92; Caledonian, 55; Eastern Counties, 123; Ditto B Stock, 26; Great Northern, 90½; Ditto A Stock, 80; Great Western, 78½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 94; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 66½; Leeds Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 84; London and Brighton, 97; London and North-Western, 101½; Ditto, Brighton, 13; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22½; Midland, 60½; Norfolk, 47½; North London, New, £10 Shares, 5½; Scottish Central, 90; South-Eastern, 62½; South Wales, 35½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13½; Vale of Neath, 15½; Waterford and Limerick, 24½; West Cornwall, 54; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 63 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 3 premium; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 38; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 116 ex div.; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 106 ex div.; Ditto, 4½ per cent Scrip, 9½ ex div.; London and South-Western Consolidated Thirds, 7½ ex div.; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent, 135; North British, 107½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 101 ex div.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; East Indian, 22½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 22½; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Northern of France, 22½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Paris and Strasbourg, 28½.

Mining Shares have met a dull and inactive market. On Thursday—Agua Fria were 2; St. John del Rey, 30½; Cobre Copper, 42 to 41; Linars, 11½ to 11; and Santiago de Cuba, 24.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 6.—The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was limited, but in improved condition. News having been received to the effect that the exports of grain from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov had been prohibited, the demand ruled steady, at fully last week's prices. There was a slightly improved inquiry for foreign wheats, on former terms; but no little was doing in floating cargoes, that the currencies were almost nominal. Barley was in fair average supply, and good request, at extreme quotations. The same may be said of malt. Oats were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. In the value of beans no change took place. White peas sold heavily, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Grey and maple qualities as usual advised. The flour trade was rather inactive, but no change took place in the quotations.

March 8.—The supplies of most articles of grain here to-day were limited. Generally speaking, the demand ruled inactive, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 67s. to 68s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 62s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 65s. to 66s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 40s.; malted ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 72s.; Chavallier, 73s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 32s.; tick beans, new, —s. to —s.; ditto, old, 44s. to 45s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; mangel, 47s. to 49s.; white, 51s. to 52s.; boilers, 58s. to 60s. per quarter. Turn-made flour, 48s. to 50s.; Suffolk, 58s. to 59s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 58s. to 59s. per 280 lb. Foreign.—French, —s. to —s. per 280 lbs; American flour, 33s. to 44s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover seed is steady, and quite as dear as last week. Spring tares are dearer. All other articles are steady. Linseed, English, sowing, 60s. to 64s.; Baltic crushing, 50s. to 55s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 55s. to 57s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 13s. to 16s.; and tares, 7s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 40s. to 41½; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 15s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £8 15s. to £7 5s. per ton. Tallow, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. English clover-seed, white, 54s. to 56s.; ditto, red, 58s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 11d. to 11½d. of household loaf, 8d. to 10½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 78s. 3d.; barley, 37s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 0d.; rye, 47s. 2d.; beans, 47s. 1d.; peas, 50s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 80s. 10d.; barley, 40s. 4d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 49s. 2d.; beans, 47s. 1d.; peas, 50s. 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tees.—Our market is dull, and prices are barely supported. Common sound congo is offering at 1s. per lb. The supply on offer is rather extensive.

Sugar.—For most kinds of raw sugar we have a slow sale, and, in some instances, the quotations have a downward tendency. Good to fine yellow Mauritius, 35s. 6d. to 37s.; low to middling, 34s. to 35s.; good to fine brown, 32s. to 36s. 6d.; brown Havannah, 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; yellow, 36s. to 39s.; yellow Madras, 30s. to 31s.; brown, 28s. to 29s. 6d.; middling to fine white, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; brown, 33s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Refined goods are steady. Brown lump, 44s. 6d. to 45s.; and low to fine grocery, 45s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt. Crushed commands extreme rates. The total clearances to the 4th inst. were 1,084,233 cwt., against 1,020,763 cwt. in 1853.

Coffee.—There is more doing in this article, at full quotations. Good ordinary native Ceylon has changed hands at 47s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt.

Rice.—Our market continues flat, at barely late rates. Low mid. to good white Bengal, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Madras, 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is in moderate request, at last week's currency; fine foreign is 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer; English is steady, and rather higher. There is more doing in bacon at the late decline. Most other kinds of provisions are unaltered in value.

Tallow.—There is more doing in this article, on higher terms. F. Y. G. on the spot, 61s.; for March and April, 61s. 3d. to 61s. 6d.; and for May and June, 61s. 9d. to 62s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil is steady, at 31s. 6d. on the spot. Other oils are quite as dear as last week. Turpentine is lower. Spirits, 56s.; in puncheons, 55s.; rough, 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Both rum and brandy are dull, and lower to purchase. Geneva and corn spirits support previous rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £4 6s.; and straw, £1 15s. to £2 2s. per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 21s.; Hartley's Hartley, 21s.; Holywell, 2s. 6d.; Townley, 20s.; No. 1, 21s.; Belmont, 21s.; Braddell, 21s. 6d.; Milton, 22s. 6d. to 22s. 9d.; Stewart's, 22s. 6d.; South Kellie, 20s.; Cowpen, 21s. per ton.

Hops.—There is rather more firmness in the demand for hops, as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, £6 10s. to £12 0s.; Wexford of Kent, £6 0s. to £7 0s.; Sussex, £5 12s. to £6 10s. per cwt.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales all kinds of wool have met a very dull sale. In prices, however, we have no change to report.

Potatoes.—The supplies being less extensive the demand is steady, at very full prices. York Regents—water-side quotations—120s. to 160s.; Scotch ditto, 110s. to 130s.; Irish Whites, 100s. to 110s.; Rhenish ditto, 100s. to 110s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled dull, at a decline of 2d. per 8 lbs. In the value of mutton, veal, and pork, very little change has taken place.

Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs., to sink the oil.

Neapote and Leadhall.—A kind of meat has moved off slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 3.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. W. Inglis to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Bell; Cornet R. T. Godman to be Lieutenant, vice Inglis.
2nd Dragoons: Capt. G. A. F. Sullivan to be Major, vice Macleod; Lieut. F. Phillips to be Captain, vice Sullivan; Cornet H. S. Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips.
Coldstream Guards: Lieut. and Capt. P. G. H. Somerset to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Chibrow; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. H. W. J. Hyng to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Somerset; Hon. W. A. Amherst to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Hyng.
Scots' Fusilier Guards: Lieut.-Col. G. W. Fordyce to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hon. A. N. Hood; F. H. Baker to be Assistant-Surgeon.
1st Foot: P. G. Currie to be Ensign, vice Cousy; 7th: Ensign P. G. Coney to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Ensign and Lieut. Hon. A. H. Crofton to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzgerald; 10th: Ensign G. W. Graham to be Ensign, vice Pearl; 12th: Lieut.-Colonel E. St. Maur to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Rumley; 17th: Ensign W. D. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Mylius; E. J. Lee to be Ensign, vice Thompson; 18th: Capt. J. Lawrie to be Captain, vice Wood; Ensign W. J. Hales to be Lieut., vice charge; 19th: Ensign T. Esmond to be Lieut., vice Hales; Lieut. J. G. Wilkinson to be Adjutant, vice Sergeant; 19th: Asst.-Surg. T. Longmore to be Surgeon, vice Odell; 20th: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class E. Howard to be Surgeon, vice Alexander; 27th: Lieut.-Colonel R. Rumley to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice St. Maur; 33rd: Ensign C. R. Tennant to be Lieut., vice Wright; T. Lloyd to be Ensign, vice Tennant; 40th: Cornet A. B. St. Clair to be Ensign, vice Stephens; 47th: Asst.-Surg. W. H. Ward to be Lieut., vice Thompson; 53rd: Lieut. C. Bodham to be Lieutenant, vice Peck; 60th: First Lieut. H. F. Williams to be Captain, vice Kirby; Second Lieut. R. W. Hixman to be First Lieutenant, vice Williams; J. D. Dundas to be second Lieutenant, vice Hixman; 77th: Lieut. W. Rickman to be Adjutant, vice St. George; 79th: Ensign J. H. Freme to be Lieutenant, vice Webster; J. Bell to be Ensign, vice Freme; 80th: Asst.-Surg. W. N. Irwin to be Surgeon, vice Taylor; 82nd: Capt. J. J. Wood to be Captain, vice Lawrie; 84th: Lieutenant C. B. Browne to be Lieutenant, vice Wolsey; 90th: R. H. Evans to be Ensign, vice G. W. Graham; 91st: Second Lieut. G. H. Hedly to be Ensign, vice King; 97th: Lieut. H. Ibbotson to be Lieutenant, vice Ferris; Ensign M. Brinkley to be Lieutenant, vice Ibbotson; N. Quecke to be Ensign, vice Brinkley.
Ceylon Rifles: Ensign H. Hing to be Lieutenant, vice Hadley.
Royal Canadian Rifles: Major P. Hill to be Major, vice McDougall.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 21.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieutenant E. L. Pym to be Adjutant, vice Kennedy; First Lieut. T. Q. Meade to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice Elliott; First Lieutenant G. S. Digby to be Adjutant, vice Barnard; First Lieut. W. J. Dunn to be Adjutant, vice Allen. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: F. A. Foster, vice Jones; H. Freeland, vice Jolliffe; P. Harrington, vice Kennedy; W. P. Feilding, vice Hoyle; W. A. Dolacomb, vice Little; H. E. W. Lane, vice Elliott; W. E. P. S. Dalsion, vice M. Arthur; C. F. Shore, vice Gwyn; P. Lean, vice Barnard; A. Tait, vice Davies; J. H. Colwell, vice Allen; H. Swale, vice De Courcy; C. F. Daly, W. Sanders, E. C. J. Durford, E. Gladstone, U. L. Morris, J. G. Shanks, A. C. J. M. Meehan, G. F. Walker, W. M. H. H. Harrison, T. H. A. Brennan, D. Rybot, G. Mairis, C. S. Williams, C. B. H. Mitchell, J. M. Lennox, T. Bent, J. W. H. C. G. Morris.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

R. S. PARRY, Leadenhall-street, bookseller, publisher, and stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. M. WRIGHT and J. S. ANSTIE, Broken Wharf, and Upper Thames-street, drysalers. H. E. LACOTT, Okehampton, salt-mechanic, and draper. J. EGGERTON, Santa Ana, Isaac, vicar. J. DOWELL, Birmingham, chemist and druggist. C. HOUSLEY, Broad-street, Golden-square, surgeon and apothecary. R. N. NEWTON and G. D. PAYNE, New Park-street, Southwark, gas engineers. J. WHITNEY, Birkenhead, currier and leather dealer. J. MITCHELL, Lawton, Manchester, woollen and flannel warehouseman. T. TEBBUTT, Manchester, merchant. J. HOBBS, Leeds, and J. BLACKBURN, Leeds, iron foundry and engine builders. D. HOWELL, Sergeant-in-Chief, Fleet-street, City, builder. A. EYRE, Norland-square, Notting-hill, and Lombard-street, City. J. BRADWELL, Manchester, butcher.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

W. HOWLDSWORTH, Egremont, Cheshire and Liverpool, brewer. W. NESS and T. SNOWDEN, Leeds, tar and naphtha distillers.

BANKRUPTS.

G. JONES, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, Clerkenwell, manufacturing jeweller. W. G. LEO, Portman-street, W. W. W. B. salt-mechanic and draper. J. SIVYER, Stratford, Essex, grocer. G. J. D. CAMPBELL, College-street, Camden-town; John-street, Adelphi; and Bolton-terrace, Edward-street, Walworth, builder. F. P. BECKER, Stationers'-hall-court, engraver and printer. H. GROOM, Bray, Berkshire, miller. T. HARVEY, Twyford-street, Caledonian-road, Islington, builder. J. MUNDEN, Netherbury, Dorsetshire, flat and town-planner. J. ASHWORTH, Litchbury, hotel-keeper. J. ELLIS, Luton, Lancashire, joiner and builder. R. LYNN, Manchester, boot and shoe-maker.

SCOTCH REGISTRATIONS.

A. G. LANG, Glasgow, merchant. J. WALLACE, Glasgow, writer, insurance agent, and dealer in shares. J. MILNE, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of G. C. Benwick, Esq., of a son. On the 1st inst., at Washington Rectory, Gateshead, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. L. W. Denman, of a daughter.
At the Chateau of Fring, in Bavaria, the Hon. Mrs. James Erskine, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., in Queen-square, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. F. T. Pearson, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 123, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Mrs. Sims Reeves, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 8, Leadbroke Villas, Notting-hill, the wife of William Mosley Taylor, Esq., of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Grafton-street, the wife of T

2. Duration of Life among Medical Men. 3. Statistics of Foreword and Portsmouth Dockyard. 4. Stature, Weight, Size, &c., of New Zealanders. 5. Northern Whale Fisheries. 6. Registration in the United States. 7. Results of the Census. 8. Statistics of Nova Scotia. 9. Miscellaneous.



FAREWELL OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 214.)



ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION. WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

WE again return to this Exhibition. To commence with historical, fancy, or figure subjects:—

"Viola and her Child" (10), by G. Holmes, from Bulwer Lytton's "Zanoni," represents the mother sitting watching over her child, who is asleep in a cradle. The picture would be much more agreeable if the artist had eschewed the sickly hue which he has spread over the

figures in the foreground, which is aggravated by the trying grey-drab of the wall at the back. We look in vain for the effect of "happy noon"—the sun-rays piercing through the casement, which the author describes.

"Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice" (11), by J. Holland. A scene from Byron's tragedy (Act III.—Scene 1); representing

A tall warrior's statue

Bestriding a proud steed, in the dim light
Of the dull moon.

A purely theatrical subject, represented with all theatrical aids; but as such not badly painted.

"The Balcony" (23), by F. Stone, A.R.A. Here we have a lady with rather a pretty face, leaning on her hand, looking from a balcony into the street. But her features are expressionless, and her blue dress looks cold, and of formal and comfortless make—in fact all is sadly wanting in the roundness and warmth of life.

"Love and Folly" (39), by T. Hall.—A pair of chubby Cupids, floating on the water in a shell: and one of them blowing bubbles. Very conventional in treatment, but the colour bright and catching.

"Venice—The Lovers' Hour" (49), F. Cowie.—A gay cavalier in his gondola seen in the distance below, serenading his mistress; who sits in



FRUIT.—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

her chamber, attended by her maid, and appears pleased and moved by the compliment. A little black page is presenting to her her lute, upon which she will shortly realise Rogers's lute—

Sung to her lute, her answer, as she sat.

"The Recognition" (90), by G. Pope, represents a lady, in a fine dress, smiling significantly as she gives a piece of money to a man, evidently in forlorn condition, who averts his head. We confess we do not "recognise" the artist's intention.

"Mia Carissima" (101), by C. Broeky.—A happy Italian mother, caressing her child, who hangs in a very natural and picture que attitude in her arms. Richly coloured; that of the drapery in extremely good taste. The same artist has another domestic subject—"Now Catch it, Dear!" (109), representing the mother holding out a wild flower over the head of the child, who strives to catch it; but this production does not please us so well as the first named.

In No. 107, Mr. H. Barraud attempts a representation of the Madonna and Child, after the fashion described by the author of the "Christian Year"—

Are Maria! mother blessed!
To whom, caressing and caressed,
Clings the eternal child.

The design and general treatment are meretricious, and afford an example of the danger of dealing with such subjects, in utter disregard of the solemn sentiment which inspired the masters of an earlier and purer school. But for the haloes round the heads there would be nothing in this group to distinguish it from that of any "mother and child" in ordinary life.

"Adam and Eve Discovering the Dead Body of Abel" (110), by T. Brown; and "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (127), by R. Reynolds, are two more instances of the hopeless decline in sacred art amongst us; which we only mention by way of indicating that we have not overlooked them.

"The Master of Ravenswood and Lucy Ashton" (140), by H. Weigall, jun. A scene from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor." The hero has an imposing aspect in his black cloak and hat; and Lucy, who is habited in white satin, looks very confiding and submissive.

"The Youthful Artist" (117), by J. Sant, is a clever little study of an intelligent and interesting boy; though, as we stated in our former notice, we recognise in it a repetition of a still more admirable figure in the Academy Exhibition last year, of the "Infant Samuel." The paint-brushes and colours scattered about indicate the character assumed; but the expression of the face is too evidently a studied one, and is not altogether appropriate. The colour and handling are unexceptionable. (Of this little work we give an engraving.)

"The Wanderer" (152), by J. P. Drew, is a sketchy, but not ineffective production. The colouring is harmonious, and there is something pleasing in the face. "A Country Girl" (323), in the same style, by the same artist, also has considerable merit.

H. W. Phillips has a careful portrait of a dark-eyed beauty (189), inscribed—

No girato di qua e di là
Sol in Venezia trionfa Belia.

The face and figure are of the true Italian mould, and the colouring is rich and sober. The drapery exhibits nice finish.

"Innocence" (229), by G. Wells, is a pleasing little sketch of a girl with a rose. The colouring of the dress is nicely studied—chiefly puce and orange, the background in deep shade.

"Othello" (269), by W. Long. A careful study of an Oriental head; but not exactly the head of Shakspeare's Moor. The drapery and turban judiciously sober in tone.

"Othello," Act V., Scene 2 (368), by H. C. Selous. A striking presentation of the fine closing scene in this immortal tragedy—Othello's deadly purpose speaking too plainly through his flashing eye, lifts aside the curtains of the bed, in which his unconscious victim is yet asleep. There is a good deal of vigour in the action, and immense care bestowed upon the execution. The colouring, however, is a little too high; even the face of Desdemona is flushed as in a high fever; although the poet describes it otherwise:

No fear upon that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.

"An Incident as related in the 'Life of Joseph Grimaldi,' edited by Brz" (314), by George Cruikshank. Conceived in the full flow of animal spirits which marked the artist's earlier works, and full of masterly drawing. We do not know the "incident" referred to, but presume it is the immortal Joe who sits in the barber's chair, whose wife wields the razor; when an unearthly grimace by the patient plunges barb'r, barber's wife, and a dandified chum of the mime's into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. And they do all laugh, and no mistake; Joe himself ostentatiously the infection, and laughing too, in spite of his teeth, which protrude marvellously from his capacious maw.

"Ariel" (387), by J. G. Naish.

On the bat's back I do fly,
After summer merrily.

A laboured production, of very tea-boardish appearance. Ariel is represented in *pursu naturalibus*, perched uncomfortably, rope-dancer fashion, on the back of a bat, in the midst of a waste of pale, stone-coloured canvas. Such affairs are of the *genus* trash; of which, nevertheless, the public purchase largely.

"Ruth" (383), by G. Landseer. This subject has been, and still is, so often called in requisition, that we presume it to be popular. In the present version Ruth is represented alone in the corn-field. The figure (Continued on page 220.)

LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, SELECTED FROM OBJECTS DISCOVERED AT POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM. By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A. 4to. Bell.

We are not quite sure, from the words of Mr. Trollope's preface, and from the terms in which he speaks of his own drawings, how far he wishes to intimate that this is a collection of previously unpublished materials. To us most of the objects he has delineated appear to be old familiar acquaintances; and we doubt not but most of them will be found in the large works on Pompeii and Herculaneum. Still, a good selection was a book to be desired; and he has given us what is at the same time an elegant book for the drawing-room table, and a useful one for those who are commencing the study of archaeology, or who are seeking models of classical taste in the various branches of art which it illustrates. It is more especially the latter object which we presume that Mr. Trollope had in view; for, as illustrative of the antiquities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, or in reference to Roman antiquities in general, it is a very imperfect work. It is, in fact, a collection of examples of Roman decorated articles belonging to the four departments of religious worship, domestic utensils and furniture, personal ornaments, and arms.

The first plate consists of articles used in sacrifices, and is chiefly remarkable for several interesting examples of censers and incense-boxes. The other sacrificial implements are not very remarkable; they are rather exceptional in their forms; and the selection might, we think, have been improved. The two plates of altars are more varied, and several of them are elegant in form, or peculiarly rich in ornamentation. The most striking articles in the five plates of arms are the helmets and the arm-plates and greaves: the remains found in Pompeii threw quite a new light on the history of armour among the Romans. The helmets engraved in this selection are very nicely decorated; and the construction of some of them bear a considerable resemblance to those of the Middle Ages. Not the least interesting of Mr. Trollope's plates is that which gives us quite a complete collection of the implements used in writing and painting. We have here tablets of various forms, the stylus to write upon them, books, the receptacles in which they were kept, with inkstands and reed pens for writing them; and in like manner we have the painter's easel, and his panel for painting, as well as canvas stretched on a frame; and beside these his colour table, pallet, and paint box. We are thus introduced into the very studio of the Roman artist, and are made acquainted with his method of working in a manner in which no written description could have conveyed the information. We are struck with the close resemblance, even in their forms, between the implements of the ancient painter and those used by his representative at the present day. Next come plates of musical instruments; thenOUNTAINS and vessels used for the purposes of bathing and ablution. The examples of heating and cooking apparatus are especially curious. They include small furnaces and ovens and brasiers of different dimensions for holding the fires to warm the apartments. Most of the last mentioned articles are elegantly formed and ornamented. Several of these are formed like tea kettles, and

are constructed like the large urns used on our own tea-tables, so as to heat water or other liquid, at the same time that they gave out heat. Another is still more ingenious, and will bear comparison with some of our modern portable cooking stoves. Mr. Trollope describes it as "supported on four winged figures, terminating in lions' legs, and supplied with the same number of handles, to render it easily moveable. It consists of a kind of tray, about 14 inches square, joined to which, on the right, is a hollow semicircular vessel, intended to hold water between its inner and outer surface, serving as a boiler. It is surmounted by three eagles, on which any dish or vase might be heated, whilst below the aperture seen in its interior is the receptacle for charcoal. On the left rises a high circular vessel, finished with a beaded rim, and further ornamented with a grotesque face. A lid, slightly concave in shape, covers the top, to which a small bust forms the handle: this acted as a reservoir to the semicircular boiler, a communication existing between them, whilst the heated water was drawn through the mask seen protecting on the right." Another portable cooking and warming stove, but of a simpler form and construction, is engraved in the same plate.

It is hardly necessary to inform any one who has the slightest acquaintance with Roman antiquities that the lamps and candelabra, of which numerous examples are given by Mr. Trollope, are highly ornamental, and that they furnish excellent models for imitation at the present day. There is more of novelty in the tables and seats found in Pompeii; but they are less distinguished by the taste exhibited in their forms than many of the other objects. The articles of jewellery are rather curious than beautiful, and though by no means deficient in richness, we have seen plenty of Roman jewellery much superior in style. Mr. Trollope's selection of culinary utensils is extremely good and varied, consisting of water jars, buckets of remarkably elegant forms, cauldrons and boilers, a portable handmill, mortars, stew-pans and frying pans, egg-pans, and various kinds of paterae and strainers; with funnels, spoons, ladles, and knives, in great variety. The latter part of the volume is devoted to vessels for the table and other purposes, in metal, glass, and earthenware; and it is here especially that we meet with an abundance of those noble forms which it has been the ambition of modern artists in these branches of manufacture to imitate. Many of the silver drinking-cups are of exquisite design, and the forms of the jugs and other vessels in glass and pottery are perfect. Among the plates belonging to this class of objects, given by Mr. Trollope, are coloured representations, on a larger scale, of the beautiful glass jug from Pompeii known as the Aulide Vase, and of the superb glass amphora called the Naples Vase. A single plate of "miscellaneous articles," at the end of the volume, contains two mirrors, some articles of toilette, examples of scales and stelyards, a metal gong, and a drawing of the stocks which stood in the Forum Nundinarium of Pompeii, a site chiefly occupied by the military. The circumstances connected with the discovery of these stocks were themselves interesting. They were of iron, much corroded when found, and about six feet in length. "The bar forming the foundation was apparently fastened to the pavement beneath by means of spikes driven through the cross-pieces; and, from this bar, rise short uprights, terminating in rings placed at convenient distances, for the purpose of detaining persons, which would be perfectly effected by passing a rod through the row of rings, and securing it by means of a lock, of which there are the remains. . . . They were actually in use at the time of the eruption, four skeletons (supposed to be the remains of soldiers) having been found with their leg-bones inserted in them."

Circumstances like this bring forcibly before us the realities of the city whose remains have furnished us with these interesting memorials of the past. We can hardly imagine anything more horrible than the hopeless position of these four no doubt petty offenders, fixed by the legs, amid the scene of destruction which surrounded them. But even the soldiers, when free, seem to have been slow in deserting their posts; and the e are pictured in these plates the arms of him who happened to be on duty, as sentry, at the time of the eruption, and who died in his position beside the city gate, whence he might have escaped without much difficulty.

This slight view of its contents will give our readers a sufficient idea of Mr. Trollope's book. As we have already observed, its object is not to illustrate the antiquities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, but to give a series of examples of Roman art as applied to furniture, domestic utensils, arms, &c.; and, as such, it is a very praiseworthy book. The various objects are in general well drawn, though, to our taste, on rather too diminutive a scale, and not with sufficient detail. The text is brief, and hardly goes beyond the character of a catalogue; but Mr. Trollope has been careful in identifying the Latin name of each particular article; and this, by means of its index, it is a very valuable companion to the student of classical antiquities.

THE BHILSA TOPES, &c. Illustrated with Thirty-three Plates. By Brevet-Major ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, Bengal Engineers. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This work and Mr. Layard's "Nineveh" are on kindred subjects. A tope means an artificial mound, and the word is applied to the Indian monuments that remain of one of the most ancient superstitions in the world, that of the Buddhists. Major Cunningham, with a brother officer, Lieutenant Maizey, having spent many months in a direct examination of these relics, proceeds to record in his present book the sum and the detail of their discoveries. It is the opinion of the author that a thorough investigation of all such remnants throughout India ought to be undertaken officially by the East India Company; and that they would throw more light by such a measure on the primeval history of their territory than could be obtained by "the most critical and elaborate edition of the eighteen Puranas." We think it is very likely that the researches recommended would enable us to form a very clear conception of one of those thousand systems of heathenism which men in distant and barbarous times have accepted, and which have, and long, to a large extent, lost their power. That any given form of exploded error should revive, or that error in some form should not continue, is either way, an impossibility. Therefore, the lesson of human creduity, which is illustrated in one instance, is not enforced by minutely adding the details of every other; nor is there profit of a practical kind in making ourselves as perfect adepts as, perhaps, the most learned hierophants themselves were in their day, in all the rites and ceremonies, and impostures, and delusions, of some one wide-spread and popular vagary of the imagination among barbarous and benighted nations. There is useful learning; and there may be a wearisome display of frivolous erudition: there is a philosophy that betters the condition of the world; and there is a philosophy that merely wastes in a dream the life and genius of the student. And so are there archaeological inquiries that recall for our advantage the escaping and fugitive acquisitions of past ages; and again, archaeological inquiries, which, demanding an equal expenditure of time and of labour, enrich us, after all, in nothing.

Certainly, the history of human wisdom contributes to the progressive wisdom of ages; and, better still, towards the same result does the history of wisdom, and of folly, and of Providence overruling all, in the great plot of the destinies of nations, contribute to help. But all this marvelous exercise of patience and ingenuity to set us right about how people went wrong in some special and artificial form of melancholy absurdity long ago, is, we fear, one vast blunder, growing into fashion.

However, we praise the gallant and able workers, even when the work may be of no value at all, commensurately. Antiquarianism, too, is a passion with many; and hundreds feel an interest so keen in perquisitions of this nature, that they have ceased to trouble themselves with the intrinsic capability of usefulness which may or may not exist in the various results. Nay, the less they could assign a reason for exulting in any queer discovery, revealing the exact purpose to which it had been applied—we will suppose some long incomprehensible utensil of sacrifice—the more pure and unalloyed their delight perhaps may be.

But we will not further discuss the *cul bono* of such labours; the persons most interested in the solution of that question are those who undertake the labours. It concerns such men as Major Cunningham far more than it can concern us. His work is before us; and it remains only that we should say in a few words as possible what it contains. It contains 368 large octavo pages of the authors own production; and a sort of appendix, furnishing fac-similes of tope inscriptions, in the Oriental originals, with representations of the tumuli themselves, and a general sketch map—in all some thirty or forty plates, of which several are executed very beautifully indeed. The mass of the text bristles with hard words of antiquarian and physiological meaning; and the style is dry, difficult, unengaging, infelicitous. In this production is inferior to Mr. Layard's, which amuses the idle reader very frequently, while interesting the scientific student. We pre-empt not to adjudicate between the intrinsic claims of the respective subjects to be regarded as important. Certainly, Bhilsa is gone—but no more gone, or more obsolete, or more entirely vanished, than Nineveh the Mighty, and Babylon the Cruel. Leaving, therefore, these points, we may further observe that Major Cunningham's

book is in reality partitioned into three distinct topics. First, he gives a rapid history of Buddhism; secondly, he explains the tenets of Buddhism; and thirdly, he describes the discoveries which he has made in ransacking the Druid-looking and barrow-like tope of northern India.

The part first mentioned will of course prove by far the most general in its attractions. The second part mentioned, the exposition of Buddhist doctrine is so minute and plenary, that, by "getting it up" well, we have no doubt any young gentleman might make himself a capital theologian in one of the most tremendous and powerful systems of heathenism, and even qualify himself for the degree of Buddhist Doctor of Divinity. The third part, the detail of the monumental discoveries, or recoveries, will fix at once the antiquarian's zeal.

We have now given as full an account as the miscellaneous public can need, or will desire, of such a production. Those who want more intimate acquaintance, can accomplish it by reading the work themselves. Of its kind, it is very spirited in design, and very painstaking in execution.

A LADY'S VISIT TO THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF AUSTRALIA IN 1852-3. By Mrs. CHARLES CLACY. Hurst and Blackett.

This is by far the best book produced by the Gold Diggings; lively, picturesque, and truthful. The fair author makes no attempt at fine writing, but tells what she saw, and felt, and feared, and heard; and tells it well. Many of the adventures might, in the hands of a book-maker, have been spun into a volume, or even three.

Mrs. Clacy appears to have accompanied her brother, who was induced, by the accounts of the Victoria Gold Diggings, to fling aside his "Homer" and "Euclid," and, with three weeks' preparation, set out for the modern El Dorado. There he found a sufficient degree of success to content him, while his sister found a husband and made her wedding trip back to England. She seems to have made the copious notes on the spot from which she has prepared this volume. Landing at Melbourne after a prosperous voyage, the first scene occurs on the wooden piers misnamed a pier, where their stout captain, after being obliged to row himself ashore, administers a pugilistic lesson of civility to saucy boatmen. After resting in a clean well-furnished room for a short time, the "bus" for Melbourne arrives—a long tumble-to-pieces-looking waggon, not covered in, with a plank down each side to sit upon. A dozen people, with an innumerable series of luggage, are crammed in; a pair of miserable Rosinantes begin to move on through "the beautiful scenery of Australia"—mud and swamp, swamp and mud—relieved here and there by some few trees "which looked starved and miserable as ourselves; the cattle we passed appeared wretched—the human beings, all of the Vandemonian cast of countenance." Arrived in Melbourne they long searched in vain for shelter, and began to calculate on sleeping beneath the portico of the Post-office, when, fortunately, they struck a bargain with the house-keeper of a surgeon who had gone to the diggings, and at 30s. a week each, obtained one small room for the gentlemen—four in number, with half the housekeeper's bed and board for the fair author.

They set out for the diggings, Mrs. Clacy's brother and four shipmates, with four others who joined, for protection, on the road, with drays loaded with provisions to be sold at the diggings. The following was the order of march:—There were two drays, each drawn by a pair of horses, and the property of two Germans; three packhorses, one laden with a speculation in bran, belonging to a queer-looking sailor named Joe. "At length the word of command was spoken. Foremost came the leader, the Captain we had dubbed him, and with him two ship doctors, who carried their tools in the shape of a most surgeon like mahogany box. Then came the two Germans, smoking their meerschaums, and attending to their restless horses and dray." After these came a party of six, including Gregory and two lively Frenchmen. Joe walked by himself, leading his packhorse. Then came our four shipmates, two by two, and last our own particular five. Most carried on their backs their individual property—blankets, provisions for the road, &c., rolled in a skin, and fastened over the shoulders by leathern straps. This is the diggers' swag, it being too great a luxury to place in the dray anything not absolutely necessary. In every belt was stuck either a large knife or a tomahawk, some had thick sticks, fit to fell a bullock, two shouldered their guns. The lady, the only one allowed to ride, was perched comfortably upon the dray, amid a mass of soft lumber; a bag of flour formed an easy support to lean against on either side, well walled in by the canvas and poles of their tent; a large cheese made a convenient footstool. Her attire consisted of a common dark blue serge; a felt wide-awake, and a waterproof coat wrapped round her, made up a costume comfortable, but rather comical." The journey to the diggings is very graphically and amusingly described.

We have not space to give the descriptions of the author's gold party: of Frank, the son of a rich merchant, discarded for a love-match; William, the scholar (not Greilian) of Christ's Hospital; Richard, the music-mad whistler of opera tunes, whose governor, a Stock-Exchange broker, would not give him a latch-key; Octavius, the rough-and-ready youth seeking fortune; the doleful prophecies of the Scotchman; the architect; the musical house-painter; and the gentleman farmer, who, having been foolish enough to put trust in the Christopher and Bennett school of politicians, gave up a good farm, and took to the pick,—or to recount the adventures of our heroine—now lost in the bush, now attacked by bushrangers; at one time, "being a pocket edition of womankind," nearly drowned in a deserted hole; at another, saved from murder by her humanity to a little girl. We must omit, too, the story of the pretty youth who turned out to be an affectionate wife, disguised in trousers and a blue jersey. For this, and much more of amusing and useful information, we must refer our readers to the book itself.

THE GREYHOUND. A Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Training Greyhounds for Public Running; their Diseases, &c. By STONEHENGE. With Illustrations. Longmans.

This is not only the best work on the subject that has ever appeared, but in its style, arrangement, contents, and illustrations, it is a model of what a book devoted to a single animal should be; while the engravings, the paper, the type, the printing, are all of the first class. We hope the publishers will not allow it to stand alone on their shelves, but follow it up with other treatises on the horse, on the ox, and on the sheep, worked out with the same care and completeness. The author, who is master of his subject, and seems to have availed himself of information, both scientific and practical, from every available quarter, has divided his work into seventeen chapters.

In Chapter I. he defines the qualities necessary to make a first-rate public courser; and sweeps away some vulgar prejudices on the subject of "blood." Chapter II. contains a very lucid description of the anatomy of the greyhound. Chapter III. is devoted to physiological remarks on circulation and respiration, the digestive organs, the kidneys, and general hints on treatment of disease. Chapters IV., V., and VI. contain a complete epitome of the diseases of greyhounds, and the best remedies. Chap. VII. is on accidents. Chap. VIII. contains advice to young coursers on the best means of obtaining a stud of good dogs. Chap. IX. is a very ingenious and elaborate essay on the principles of breeding. Chap. X. contains a capital sketch of each of the four varieties or breeds of greyhounds—viz., Newmarket, Whitsire, Lancashire, and Scotch. Chaps. XI. and XII. are devoted to advice on breeding and the bull-dog cross. Chaps. XIII. and XIV. are devoted to instruction for rearing, feeding, and breaking-in whelps. Chaps. XV. and XVI. contain full instructions for training and running greyhounds. The last chapter contains the rules for coursing meetings.

To show by example what he means, the author has given admirable portraits of the following celebrated dogs, drawn to scale, and given their pedigrees in an Appendix:—Blacklock, War Eagle, Cerito, Mocking-Bird, Miss Hannah, Ruby, Dress-maker, Titania, Tendersse, Whiff, Cactus, King Cobb, F. garo, Czar, Sam, Monarch, Hughie Graham, Vaie Foy, and Maid of Ilay.

It is difficult to make extracts from such a book; but the following contains a good deal of useful advice and information in a small compass:—

The first advice I would give to an inexperienced courser would be to get a few greyhounds at the lowest possible price, without any hope of running in public; but in order to gain experience in their management. Of course, it is desirable to get as good dogs as possible; but it is useless for the tyro to hope to procure greyhounds by purchase, of such a character as to win a stake in public; for, except under particular circumstances, no one will part with them. Even in the case of an entire kennel, there are always some few in the secret who buy up the valuable lots; and the inexperienced eye has little chance in composition with the man who is in the secret, and has made it also the business of his life.

Besides a young hand would be more likely to select a good-looking dog, which has had all his work taken out of him, than one which would be really useful to him. It is better, therefore, to devote all your energies and money to the procuring a good brood-bitch or two, and while her progeny are growing up, to try the "prentice hand" upon what you can easily buy at four or five pounds a piece, confining your trials to a friendly competition with your neighbours' dogs. In this way you will gain the experience at a little cost, which would otherwise empty a long purse to obtain.

BUST OF PROFESSOR GRAHAM.

This Bust is a good example of the talent of Mr. P. Park, R.S.A., in portraiture. The features and character of the original are happily caught. The expression of the whole is manly and unaffected, and the arrangement of the drapery is agreeable. It is the portrait of Mr. John Graham, an eminent calico printer, near Manchester, where Mr. Park has a studio.

Mr. Graham is a native of Glasgow, where he studied chemistry under his brother, the distinguished Professor in University College. In 1833 he was appointed chemist to the firm of Thomas Hoyle and Sons, the well-known calico printers in Manchester. He there devoted himself assiduously to the study of that business in both its theory and practice, and rapidly rose to be one of the partners of the concern. While he was the active manager at the works at Mavfield, he originated or introduced many improvements in the mechanical as well as chemical processes followed in the print trade, particularly the washing machinery, which is now universally used in bleaching, and which effects a great saving in labour.

Mr. Graham, having withdrawn from the firm of Thomas Hoyle and Sons, has established extensive print works at Hartshead, near Staleybridge, where he follows his business with his usual energy and success.



BUST OF PROFESSOR GRAHAM.—BY P. PARK, R.S.A.

Mr. Park has in progress beautifully modelled busts of Sir John Poyser and Sir James Bardsley, M.D.; the former destined for the Manchester Free Library. In the sculptor's studio is also his plaster model for the Wellington Monument—a circular base, with a series of subordinate figures of the hero's most distinguished Generals, all erect, and so arranged, that, in some points of view, five of these figures are seen at once, in others four; and this pentagonal arrangement is claimed by Mr. Park as his own invention.

THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—It was with great pleasure that I read, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 4th ultimo, your article on the subject of Beards. Your concluding remark is too true. Custom is ordinarily too strong for reason. Grey-headed folly will take precedence, with the world, of youthful sagacity. It is the old story of the big bully. Nevertheless, why not make some stand for the rights of reason and common sense?

Here we are, the proud master creatures of the world, after centuries of boasted civilisation, still humbling ourselves to observances of barbarous fancy, such as in the people of other climes we ridicule and reprobate. On this side of the globe fashion has prescribed the necessity of a certain scraping operation performed upon the visage, called shaving; on the other side she has established, for the proprieties of polite society, the duty of another cognate treatment of the face, in what is called tattooing—a kind of scraping which has more permanent effects. The latter disfigurement we deem barbarous, and attach to our notion of a savage. But why so? Is not our practice of shaving equally unnatural and absurd? He who made "the human face divine" equally formed it with the accompaniment and appendage of freely-growing hair, as with the smooth and delicate skin of soft and sober tint. Surely, then, the European barber is as great a barbarian, in his dissection of the work of Providence, as the professional operator with the tattooing prongs in the islands of the Pacific. Was the hair of the face given us for less useful a purpose than hair elsewhere? or why do we suffer such a natural disfigurement to remain over our eyes and upon our head? Surely fashion has forgotten her vocation. Reformation fell asleep before she had half finished her work. She does not perceive what important steps she has omitted to take in correcting Nature's blunders. Let her look to her office well; she may yet enlighten us to a degree beyond all present conception.

Why, in these days of liberty and independence, do we submit to be slaves still to that fickle tyrant Fashion, to such a degree as to disfigure and maim ourselves? As for the women, they have, we may be sure, too much good sense, after all, to send us to Coventry because we may choose to leave our looks to nature's care. They will not keep up the quarrel long, although they do threaten us so unsparingly at first. Why may not the hair of the beard be kept as clean and becomingly as that of the head?—for they tell us that beards necessitate dirt. Such need not be the case. But, consider the gain in time—that article which, to the principal classes of the community, is of the highest value—that would be secured by the change advocated. Consider, also, the advantages that would accrue to military and prison establishments were the daily business of scraping, or of being scraped, dispensed with. But, by far the most serious argument to be used, and one which we have hitherto neglected, is in the gain to be derived to the individual. It seems to be universally admitted that the head not only acts as a most effective protection against the cold and the damps of the atmosphere, but also serves as a defence against the entrance of deleterious particles of matter into the lungs, an object by no means to be despised, at least by a people too fondly attached to their daily exercise, where it imparts generally a mild and salutary influence to the system, which, without it, would be entirely lost. In the present state of the world, we are free to make ourselves up, with various and respirators, in order to avoid the very things for which, apparently, beard and moustache were given us. No sooner have we cut off the natural protection, but we have to fabricate its substitute. What unnatural folly! Why not breathe through our own hair, and leave it to shield our throats and chests from the cold air, rather than make ourselves hideous with suffocators of white wool and black bombazine? Depended upon it, nature never made what would be useless; God never gave what man should take away.

I am, &c.,

IMBERDIS.

TESTIMONIAL

PRESENTED TO THE
REV. W. C. FENTON.

ONE of the most valuable Hospitals established for the relief of suffering humanity is the "Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," originated by the Rev. W. C. Fenton, of Mathersey, who has been a firm supporter of the establishment from its commencement to the present time. In order to testify their high sense of the active benevolence of the reverend founder, the subscribers to the Institution have lately presented him with a superb service of plate, consisting of a salver, a candelabrum, and a tea-service, and is so arranged as to value as to be divided into three, so that a portion may be left to the members of Mr. Fenton's family. On the principal pieces is the following inscription, written by Charles Jackson, Esq., at the request of the committee:—

Presented to the Rev. William Carr Fenton, by the friends whose privilege it has been to co-operate in his work of Christian love, as a token of their respectful gratitude to the benevolent mind which originated, and the diligent hand which has fostered, under the abundant blessing of God, and to the relief of affliction in its most deplorable form, through a course of twenty-five years, the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. —June 16th, 1853.

The presentation of this superb gift took place last June, at East-field, when the chairman, W. Aldam, jun., Esq., of Fickley-hall, in an eloquent address, thus referred to the origin of the testimonial:—"It is now twenty-five years since Mr. Fenton began his exertions in behalf of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and I believe it is not too much to say, that if he had not taken it in hand, this institution would never have existed. And, without such an institution, what would have been the fate of those unfortunate children now among us—unfortunate if they had not been instructed; but, having been instructed, happy, and no longer unfortunate. Having been brought to the means of acquiring knowledge, and taught the duties of religion, they have been trained to their common duties, and are fitted to be active and useful members of society. The consciousness of having taken so great a part in this good work is no doubt in itself a sufficient recompense to a benevolent mind; but it has been thought that such well-spent efforts ought to be marked by some durable and public memorial; to commemorate the merits of the undertaking, and which may show the public sense entertained of such efforts, and be handed down to Mr. Fenton's family as a pleasing subject for their contemplation. With these views, a service of plate has been purchased, to be presented to Mr. Fenton; and an inscription has been prepared by a gentleman who is well fitted to carry out the wishes in this respect of the supporters of and contributors to the testimonial. Having read the inscription, Mr. Aldam formally presented the gift."

The Rev. Mr. Fenton thanked the company in an impressive address, incidentally remarking:—"When we look round at these 104 deaf and dumb children, and reflect upon the situation which they would have been in as they were once placed; and when we see what a condition they are in now, the result is highly gratifying. I remember a remark that was made by Sir John Johnstone, at a meeting at Scarborough, that in every village we met with deaf and dumb children, pointing to their mouths and ears, and begging for money. This was the case generally throughout the county of York. Now we see that the parents can have their children educated and brought up in such a way as they ought to be; some of them not only supporting themselves by their talents and industry, but even supporting their indigent parents. Such a reflection is a pleasure to me which I cannot by words express. As an individual I have used some exertions in this cause, and I thank God that I have been enabled to do so, and that he has been pleased to select me to carry out this work of love. And I hope, whenever it may please the Almighty to remove me from this world—which now cannot be long—that I may reflect on my death-bed upon the good that has been done for these poor children, and that I may meet them



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. W. C. FENTON.

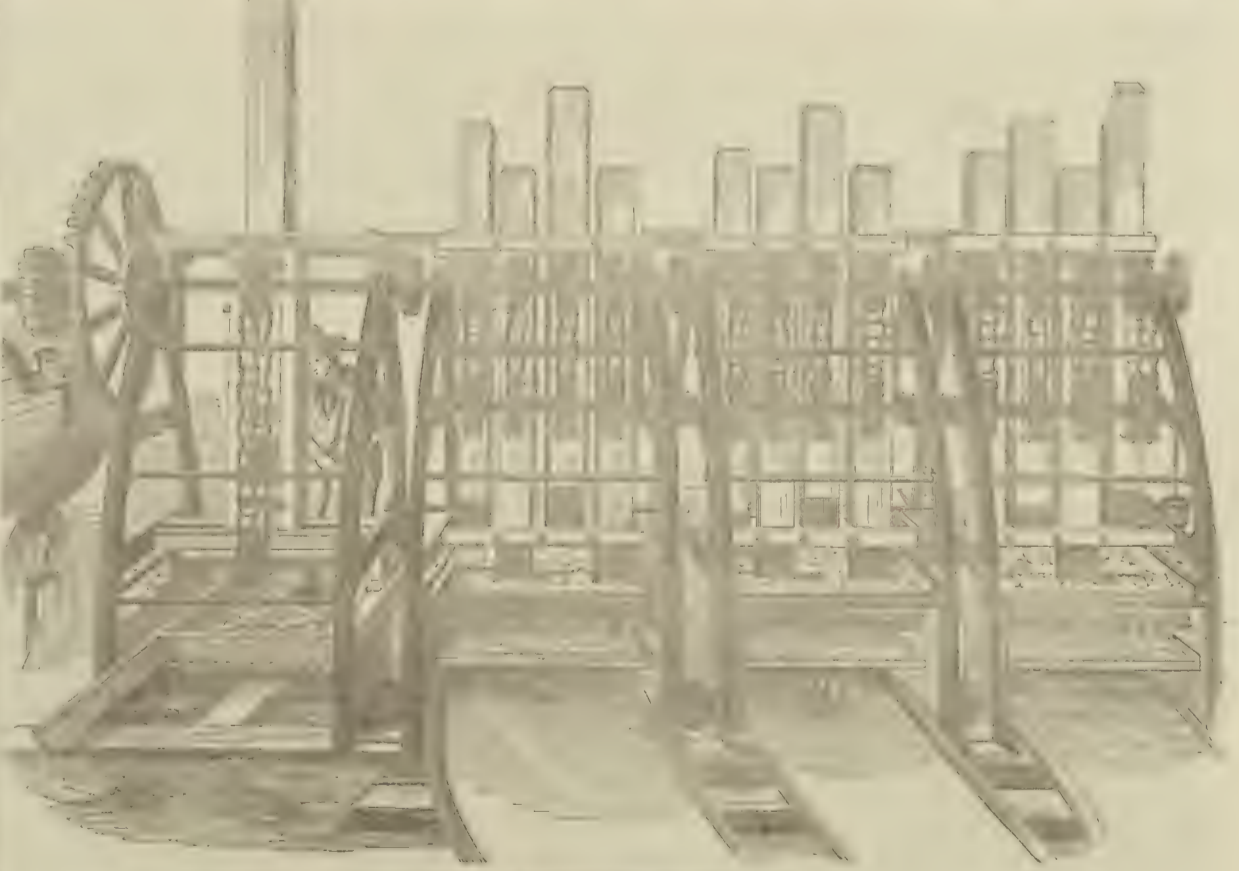
in another world. This beautiful present which you have given is far too valuable for me ("No, no") But it is not the value of the articles that I estimate, so much as the feeling which has induced you to present them to me. I have a particular feeling upon this occasion, which is that if I should have no lineal descendants, these articles should revert to the institution, and remain in it as memorials of my humble exertions in its behalf. I wish them to go to no collateral branches of my family; and, should I have no lineal descendants, it is my desire that they should revert to and be the property of the institution."

At the close of Mr. Fenton's address, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY FOR CALIFORNIA.

ALTHOUGH a very large amount of gold has already been gathered in California, without the exercise of much skill, or the aid of machinery, except of the rudest character, it is well known that immense quantities of the precious metal lie embedded in the quartz, and require for their extrication the skilful application of suitable machinery. Mr. Walker, of Cowper-street, City-road, has provided for this purpose the apparatus here illustrated. It has been completed for Messrs. Dawson, who have proceeded with it to California.

The apparatus consists of a series of stamping frames, arranged in a line, so as to be worked by a main shaft, which runs through its whole length, and is connected at each frame with a coupling and bolts. In the first frame there is a single stamp of great power, iron-shod, and working upon a corrugated iron bed-plate; a greater lift being given to this stamp, so as to render its operation very energetic and effective in breaking the larger pieces of the quartz into moderate-sized pieces. The smaller fragments are then transferred to the next frame, three in number, in each of which there are four stampers, each stamper having a fall of 18 inches, and through which the quartz is gradually passed until it is so completely disintegrated as to permit the extraction of its metal. At the end of the shaft is a crank, for working a pump, by which, at the same time, water is raised for washing the lighter particles, or refuse, from the gold. Instead of lifting the stamps by wipers or cams in the usual manner, Mr. Walker has introduced an endless chain, caused to revolve by the



WALKER'S QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINERY.

main shaft round a toothed wheel, upon which there are two projections, which take hold of a corresponding one fixed on the stamper; so that each revolution of the chain gives two blows to each stamper. By this simple and ingenious contrivance, considerable fuel is conveniently obtained, with great advantage in the saving of power over the old method.

This machine will crush with ease twenty five tons of quartz per day; and, assuming each ton of quartz to contain half an ounce of gold, which is a very small percentage indeed, we are informed this will afford ample profit to the proprietors.

Motion is given to the stampers and pump by one of Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth's portable steam-engines, of 6-horse power, mounted

upon wheels, similar to those which have been so extensively manufactured by this firm for agricultural and other purposes. The regular, noiseless, and apparently easy movement of this engine is remarkable; while it requires no skill in fixing or attaching to the machinery, as it stands upon its wheels when at work, and motion is imparted to the stampers through the medium of a wheel and pinion, as shown in our illustration. Mr. Walker states that this small six-horse engine does an enormous duty, and works the stampers as effectively as any 12-horse fixed engine he has ever seen applied to such purposes. The boiler is so constructed that either wood or coal will generate and supply plenty of steam, which is a great advantage, either in California or Australia.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(Continued from page 218.)

is carefully painted, but rather stiff. In the elaboration of the straw on the ground, crossing the feet in all directions, the artist has committed an offence against one of the canons of art, which prescribes the neglect of insignificant and accidental details, the more especially when their realisation, as in this case, is calculated to annoy the eye.

"The Rose-bud" (403), by A. H. Corbould. A comical conceit, not devoid of merit. "Mamma's darling," a fine little fellow, is standing, leaning against the wall; his shoulders shrugged up, his eyes cast down, in a charming fit of the sulks. It is evident, however, that it is more than half put on; and that a little coaxing and a large slice of cake will bring him round.

"A Turkish Khawaja" (488), by W. Ross (Anglice, "A Turkish Gentleman"), is a well-painted portrait of an intelligent-looking Oriental, in Turkish costume.

"A Sleeping Boy" (495), by Miss E. Hunter, is a small picture, nicely painted, and fondly realising Hood's lines—

'Tis a perfect picture to see him lie,
As if he had supped on dormouse pie, &c.

"Sancho Panza Informing his Wife of his coming Dignity, and of his intention to make his Daughter a Countess" (509), by J. Gilbert. In this picture Mr. Gilbert has achieved a success which he has not attained in some recent efforts in a more severe school, and has discovered a talent for the humorous—a rare quality when genuine—which we trust he will be encouraged to indulge in abundantly for the future. The scene is familiar to all who are read in "Don Quixote":—

"I tell you, wife, that did I not expect ere long to see myself the governor of an island, I should drop down dead upon the spot."

"Go you, husband," replied Teresa, "to your governing and islanding, and puff yourself up as you please; as for my girl and I, by the bones of my mother, we will neither of us stir a step from our own town."—*Don Quixote*, Part ii., ch. 5.

Sancho, of course, occupies the centre of the picture, and is the very ideal of the bragging, guttling, credulous squire. Throwing himself back in the chair, his feet perched on the bar in front, his pompous mien is no assumption, but a reality, as he waves his hand with supreme contempt and horror at the onions with which his wife is about to prepare his *olla*. The latter's face shows a mixture of contempt and pity, and even the dog observes his master's extravagant conduct with bewilderment and misgiving. The colouring shows a nice gradation of hues from the rubicund focus, through rich yellow, brown, and plum-colour, to pale green and stone grey; and the finish is very delicate.

"The Vicissitudes of Science—First Subject" (555). Such is the title by which Mr. E. Hopley introduces a picture (one of an intended series, probably) representing "Sir Isaac Newton explaining to the Lord Treasurer Halifax his Theory of Colour." It is recorded in the Biography of Newton, by Sir David Brewster, that the philosopher had a lovely and accomplished niece, who presided over his household, and for whom the Earl of Halifax entertained the most profound friendship, leaving her at

death, the bulk of his property. Moved more by this "attraction," probably, than that of "gravitation," he made frequent visits to Newton's house, under pretence of studying the various branches of natural philosophy. In the present picture Newton is expounding to him the theory of colour, as exemplified by the prism, which Halifax holds in his hand, whilst the pretty niece holds a sheet of paper upon which the rainbow hues fall. But the gallant student is obviously indifferent to the phenomena which the Doctor is gravely expounding;

Lance exhibits four of his magnificent Fruit Pieces, upon one of which (30) he has lavished all the resources of his florid pencil. It is of considerable dimensions, and comprises almost every variety of fruit; amongst which a cut melon is a principal object. The jewelled cup and crystal glass are also brilliantly painted. (We have engraved this superb picture on the front page.) Miss E. H. Stannard has a pleasing specimen, "Fruit Painted from Nature" (164); and W. E. D. Stuart an indifferent one which he facetiously denominates "Belshazzar's Feast" (331).



"THE YOUTHFUL ARTIST."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

his eyes being fixed upon the young lady. The study of the niece is from a picture by Kneller, in the collection of the Earl of Portsmouth, and that of Newton from the records in the possession of the Royal Society.

We have already mentioned some of the principal efforts in landscape in this Exhibition; some few, however, still remain to be noticed. Linton's "Scene on the Lagunes of Venice" (189) is effective at a distance, full of clear architectural detail, and the atmosphere and water in subdued and well-blended tones. But, upon nearer approach, the thick dabs of colour, laid on with a coarse brush, offend and disappoint the eye. "Wind on the Thames" (102), by E. C. Williams, is an agreeable little composition, of low flat scenery, with a barge in the midst to break the monotony. Copley Fielding has two views—one in Yorkshire, the other in Scotland; and a sea-piece, "Scene at the Entrance of Dover Harbour—Stormy Weather" (113), which we remark as very spirited: executed chiefly in blacks, greys, and whites. Callow has a "View of Venice" (112), which is a successful exhibition of lineal perspective. W. A. Knell has a very glittering "Evening on the Thames;" but surely such a sky as he has contrived was never seen in nature. G. E. Hering's large landscape of "The Monte Monterone, and the Borromean Island" (174), is a work of no ordinary merit. Under a doubtful sky is a wide expanse of sea, extending, in parts, to the extreme limits of vision. After travelling over the varied effects which so extensive a landscape naturally combines, the eye rests upon a spot of rich green in the midst of the foreground, which affords admirable relief to the hazy blue of the distance. "Mount's Bay, Cornwall" (266), is a picturesque coast-scene, with a bold mountain in the midst. In the landscape, by W. P. Jackson, a ship is introduced on the beach. The general effect is good, but the colouring in parts is dabby and uncertain. J. W. Huntington has a very meritorious piece, "Cave Mountain, Belfast" (459); treated with great unity and simplicity of purpose. The sun is setting gloriously behind the steep dark mountain; in the shade beneath which the houses which skirt the shore are dimly seen. The sea, which occupies the foreground, is as calm as a lake; and the surface is here and there gilded with the soft reflex of the sun's broad parting rays.

We have already honourably mentioned T. Danby's brilliant little picture, "A Summer Evening in North Wales," which may be pronounced one of the gems of its class in the room. We have now great pleasure in producing an engraving of it.



"A SUMMER EVENING IN WALES."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

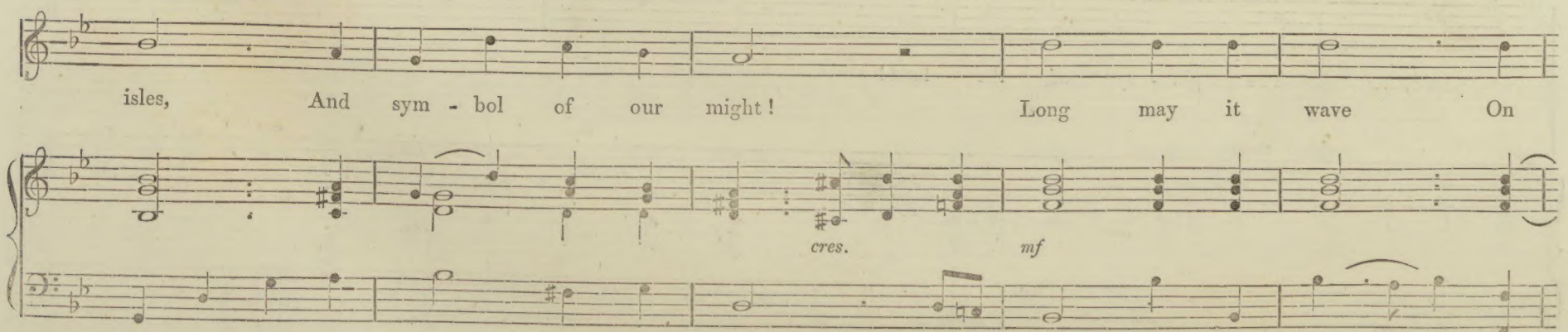
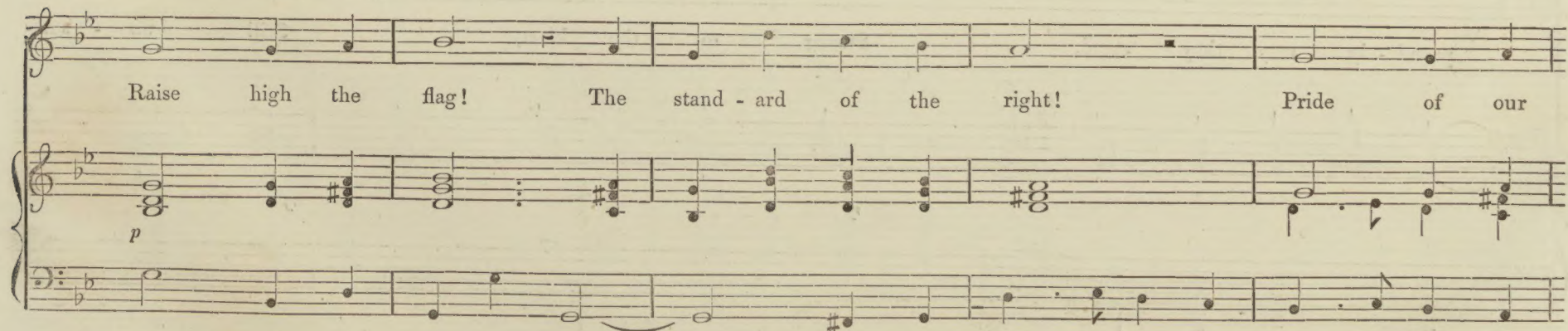
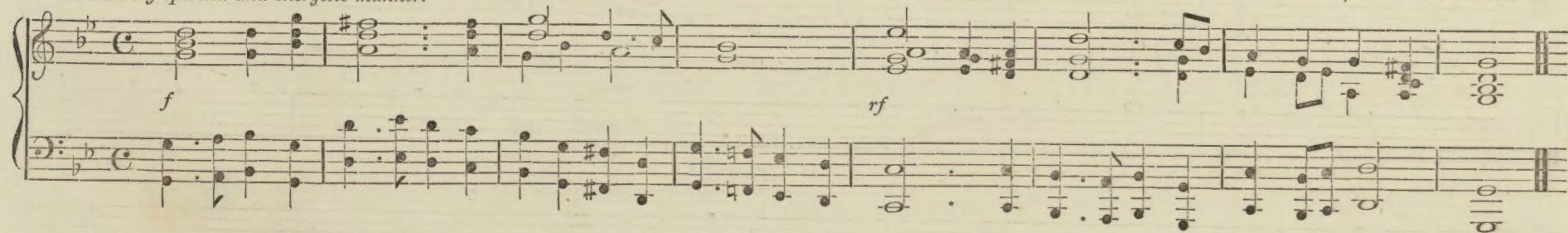
ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES
THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.



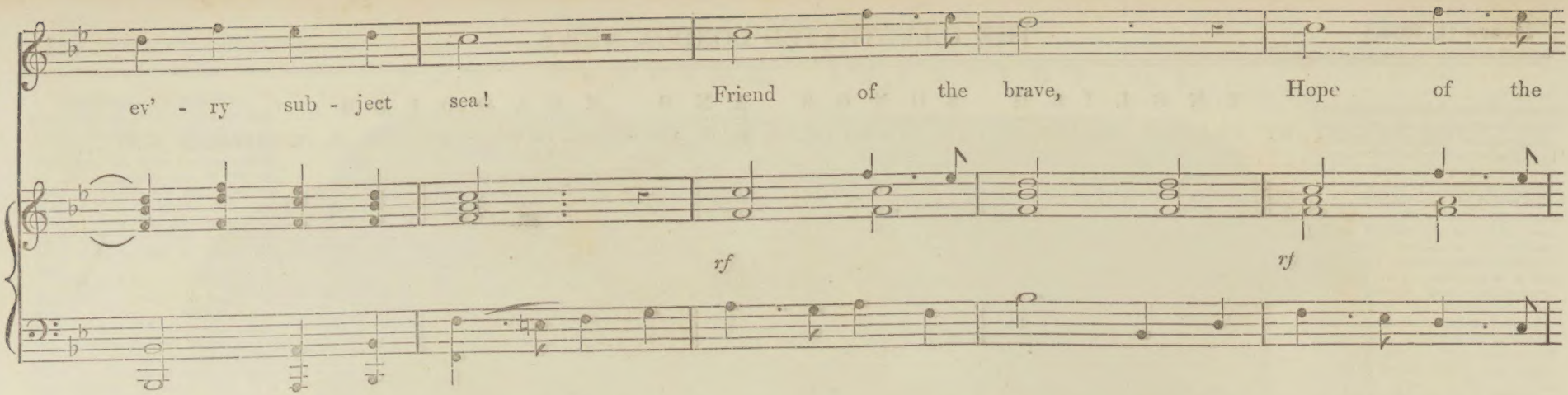
RAISE HIGH THE FLAG!

In a very spirited and energetic manner.

AIR, "FORTUNE MY FOE."



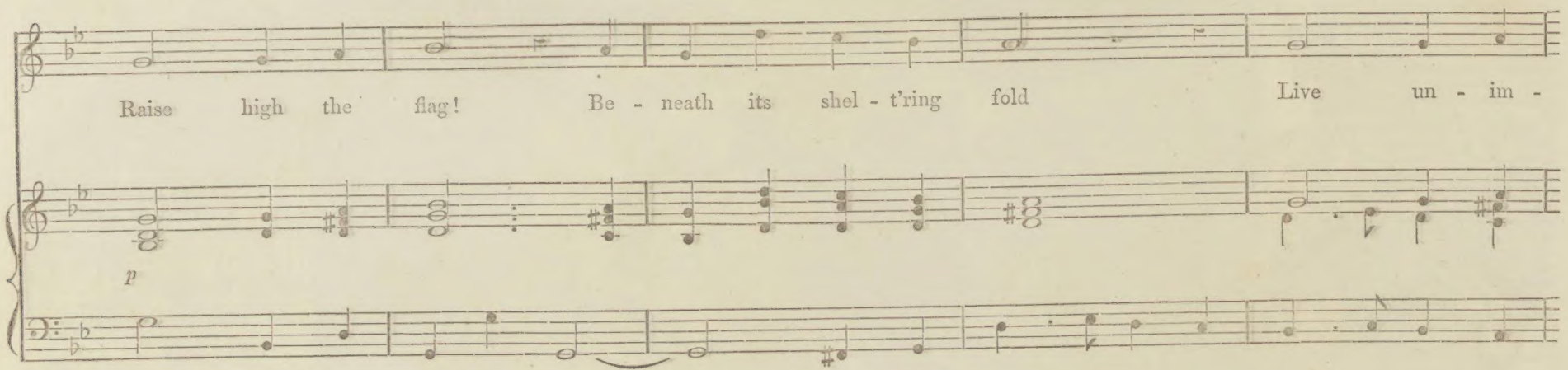
ev' - ry sub - ject sea! Friend of the brave, Hope of the



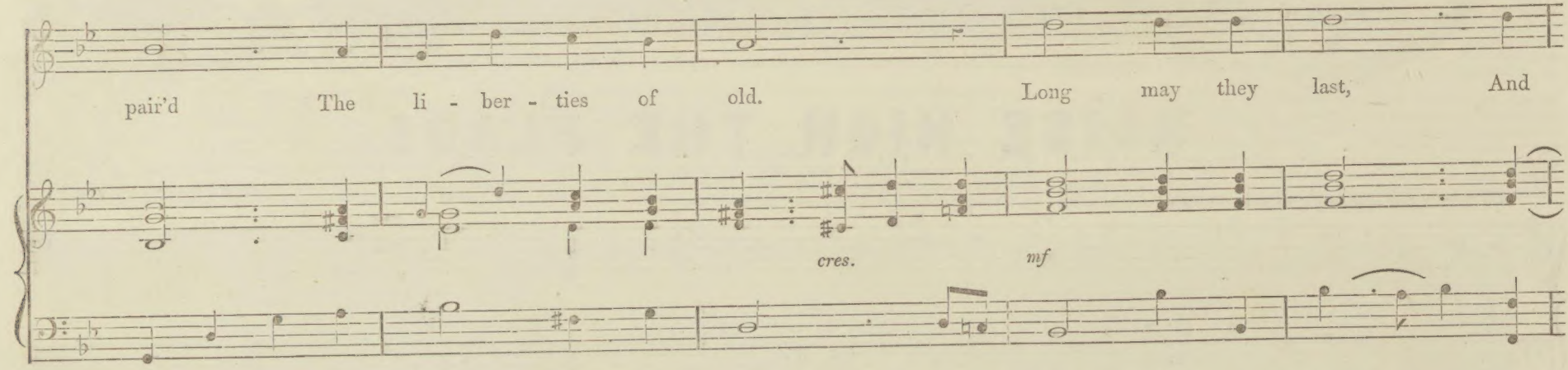
slave, And guar - dian of the free!



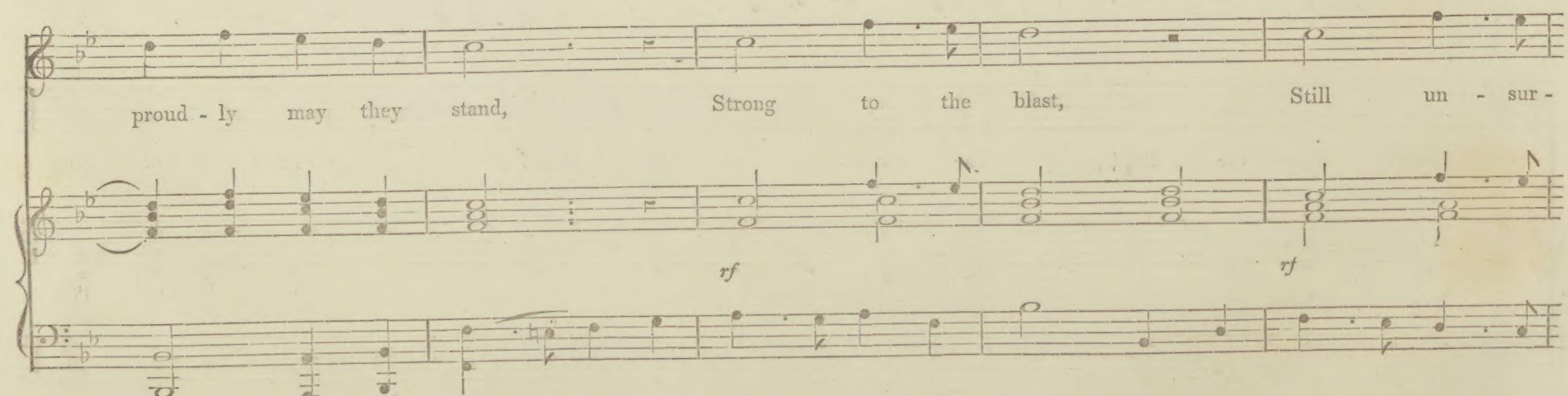
Raise high the flag! Be - neath its shel - t'ring fold Live un - im -



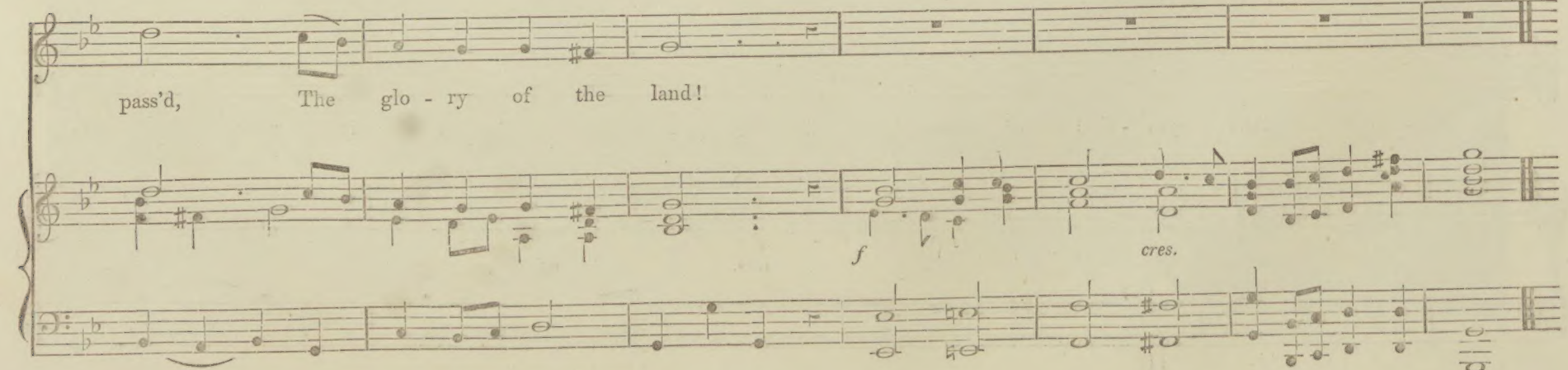
pair'd The li - ber - ties of old. Long may they last, And



proud - ly may they stand, Strong to the blast, Still un - sur -



pass'd, The glo - ry of the land!



Raise high the flag! Wher - e'er its co - lours glow, Sci - ence and

p

Trade Im - pel the bu - sy prow. Ban - ner of fame! By

cres. mf

gal - lant hands un - furl'd, Shouts of ac - claim Rise at its

rf rf

name, The watch-word of the world!

f cres.

Raise high the flag! The flag that e - ver bore Mes - sage of

p

joy To earth's re - mo - test shore. Long may it wave On

cres. mf

ev' - ry sub - ject sea! Friend of the brave, Hope of the

slave, And guar - dian of the free!

NOTE, BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

RAISE HIGH THE FLAG.

"FORTUNE, MY FOE."—The fine ancient ballad-air of "Fortune" may be found in "Queen Elizabeth's Virginal-Book," which contains nearly 300 compositions, and is now preserved in the Fitzwillian Museum, Cambridge. The melody of "Fortune" was arranged, with variations, by the famous Maister William Byrd, who contributed seventy pieces of music to the above singularly curious volume. Among them are the old tunes entitled, "John, come kiss me now," and the "Carman's Whistle," both of which Bird has ingeniously arranged. The variations composed by him to the first of these are so elaborate and difficult of

execution (for Byrd was a skilful performer on the virginal and organ), that Dr. Burney refrained from publishing them in his "Musical History;" and we may imagine them to have suggested some parts of the laboured eulogium written in 1591 by Byrd's great admirer and contemporary, John Baldwine, who, in "very humble verses" (as Sir J. Hawkins rather satirically remarks), says that

With fingers and with penne he hath not now his peere;
For in this worlde so wide there is none can him come neere;
The rarest man he is in musick's worthy arte
That now on earth doth live,—I speak it from my harte,—

Or heeretofore hath been, or after him shall come:
None such I feare shall rise that may be calde his sonne.

It has been stated that the old ballad called "Titus Adronicus' Complaint" (which furnished the subject of Shakspeare's play of "Titus Andronicus") was originally written to the tune of "Fortune, my Foe;" and it is also probable that this bold and inspiring air was composed at a much earlier period than the latter part of the sixteenth century. There are extant of it some slightly different copies, from which I have selected the one that appeared to be most in accordance with the sentiment of the present words.

